The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1895. NO. 41

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as fellows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed No. 3.	NORTH. Mixe No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail No. 6.
P. M.	a. m.	a. m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 5		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 3		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 3		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	4 36
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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THE POINT, NOV. 23, 1753.

What Washington Saw When He Visited it First on His Mission to Warn the French out of This Region.

When Washington paid his first visit to the Point what did he see? He was there in the forenoon of Friday, November 23, 1753. With Barnaby Curran, John McGuire, Henry Steward and William Jenkins "as servitors," and the famous woodsman and explorer Christopher Gist, as guide, on his way to the French forts to know what the French were doing on the soil of his British majesty, he reached the house of John Frazier, gunsmith and Indian trader, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, close to where he was to see a lively time with Braddock within the next couple of years. He reached there Thursday, November 22. There he borrowed a canoe, in which Curran and Steward brought the baggage down to the Point, while he and the others came on their horses, traveling "the trail over the hills, and part of it over the line indicated by Fifth avenue," as I am informed by Isaac Craig, in the front rank of authorities on the subject that he was at the Point in the forenoon is probable for the reason that his mission to the French did not admit of delays which could be avoided, and besides, he was not a man to allow the grass to grow under his feet. After the night's rest he was out and off early. It had rained Tuesday, and again Wednesday, and the Monongahela was high, so that Barnaby and Henry, with the aid of even its slow current, could paddle down in an hour or so.

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Washington says in his journal of that trip: "As I got down before the canoe, I spent some time viewing the rivers, and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has absolute command of both rivers." What did he see as he stood at the Point? That "the rivers are each a quarter of a mile or more across," that between them was "a considerable bottom of flat well timbered land," the timber principally white and red oak, with underbrush and a tangle of dead pea and other vines. The ravines from which the French and Indians ambushed Braddock were lined by or filled by pea vines, and it being summer then, and the foliage in full, it was impossible for the English to tell where the enemy was except by the smoke of his rifle. As he looked toward what is now lower Allegheny he saw "400 or 500 yards from the head of the Ohio" an island 100 yards wide and a quarter of a mile long, "covered with wood," and on the lower end of it "a lofty hill," afterwards famous for the number of wild turkies which had their roosts there. That was Killbuck or better known later as Smoky island, separated from the Allegheny shore by a channel 70 yards wide. Where is that "lofty hill" now, and that upper end which the Indians friendly to the Americans during the war of independence, cleared and converted into a cornfield, dotted by their wigwams? Ask the floods which carried it away.

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As he spent some time viewing the rivers and the land in the fork, of course he strolled along where Water street now is and there looked out on another island, extending from near the junction of the rivers up to near where the Panhandle railway bridge crosses the Monongahela. It lay close to the south shore and was mainly a sandbar, although the middle of it, measured by the lines of Wood and Short streets, was cultivated in 1795, producing buckwheat. Was it by the closing of the channel and the connectiug of the island with the mainland that the strip of ground at the foot of the bluff, and now so valuable, was formed? As he lifted his eyes he saw that bluff which bears his name, sloping down almost to the water's edge, and covered with trees and brush. In the summer it was enameled with wild flowers." The other day I stopped the venerable William A. Herron in the cold and snow, on Wood street, to ask if that bluff was always as bare as now. He replied: "Oh, no. There were trees all over it. In the early day it sloped down so that at the foot there was barely room for a wagon track. The grading for the railways and other purposes dislodged the soil above." As Washington looked up at it that Friday forenoon he saw fine oaks along the crest where Grandview avenue runs.

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When he rode in from Frazier's he passed by or over the lofty hogback since called Grant's hill, which the never-resting Scotch Irish have pecked at until hardly a semblance of it remains. Too much space would be needed here for a description of it as remembered by old citizens, but when Washington was here what a view he could have had from it. When the old court house was built on it, it was "an eminence so high above the city as to afford a beautiful view of the hills and valleys of the three rivers * * with all the towns and villages for miles around." It would be interesting to know what he said about it to Gist, who had an eye for such things himself. It was crowned with forest trees, and comparatively free from underbrush. In his report of the unmerciful lamming the French and Indians gave him, Grant relates that Lewis explained his bungle of the night raid on Fort Duquesne by saying, among other things, that "it was impossible for the men to find their way back through those woods," to the hill where Grant was. Did he not refer rather to the brush growing at the foot of the hill in the neighborhood of where The Times building stands, and not far from the French clearing?

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By the way, as Grant's hill stood out by itself, how did the name come to be applied to the range of hills to the east? That was the case, and it has occasioned some persons no little perplexity. That it was the case is evident from this:

"1769, April 13—William Christy applied for a location for 300 acres at a place within two miles of Fort Pitt east, for which said Christy had the commander of Fort Pitt's permission to improve thereon for the benefit of travelers. Said tract is commonly called Grant's hill, on which there is a valuable house and large improvements." It is easy to imagine what that tract looked like when Washington was here.

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After seeing all he had time for, and taking the baggage from the canoe, he and his party resumed their journey. Gist says, under date of November 23: "Set out, rid to Shannopin's town, and down Allegheny to mouth of Monongahela, where we met our baggage, and swimmed our horses over Allegheny, and there encamped for the night." That was an Indian town of a score of wigwams, "between Penn avenue Thirtieth street and Two-Mile Run, in the Twelfth ward." It was visited when they came down, and to it they returned when leaving, as the best place to cross. When across they traversed the route which Gist did when he came over for the Ohio company, a couple of years before. That is they took the old path marked in Allegheny by the line of East and West Ohio streets and Beaver avenue, following it down the river bank to where Sewickley stands, and thence to the next place of stopping, the much-controverted Logstown.

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It was a sight fair to look upon which Washington had when here first, with the islands, the rivers, the imposing bluffs and hills clad in noble forests, the low ground of the Point and the valleys above covered with pretty oaks and clambering vines. What a change there was here when he next saw it, on another November day, the 25th, five years later, when he was privileged "to march in and plant the British flag over the still smoking ruins" of Fort Duquesne! As he approached the fort the route fell into a long open race path, where the savage was wont to pass his prisoners through the ordeal of the gauntlet;" and here a dismal prospect met his gaze. "On either side a long row of naked stakes were planted in the ground, on each of which grinned, in decaying ghastliness, the severed head of a Highlander, killed or captured under Grant, while beneath was insultingly displayed the wretch's kilt." One who was there then—about where the Pennsylvania freight station stands—relates that the "first intimation given by the Scots of their discovery of the insulted remains of their butchered brothers was a sudden threatening murmur, like the angry buzzing of a swarm of bees. Rapidly swelling in violence, it increased to a fierce continuous low shriek of rage and grief, that none who listened to would willingly hear again. In this moment, officers as well as men seem to have abandoned every sentiment but of quick and bloody vengeance, and, inspired by a common fury, cast all discipline to the winds." They were "like mad boars engaged in battle." And no wonder. After Grant's defeat a flying Scot reported the disaster. "'They were a' beaten, he said, and he had seen Donald McDonald up to his hunkers in mud, and a' the skeen aff his head.'" (The skin, Donald having been scalped.) It would have been the last of De Ligneris and his French if those men could have got at them then, as they dashed their muskets on the ground, and with brandished claymore rushed madly around. How little they thought of the Greater Pittsburg that day!—*Stephen Quinon in Pittsburg Times.*

An Indian Wedding at Carlisle.

One of the events of the season was the marriage of Professor Dennison Wheelock, the well known Indian cornetist and leader of the Indian School band, to Miss Louisa LaChapelle, a Chippewa Indian girl and student at the institution, which took place at the Indian school on Christmas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Norcross, of the Presbyterian church. Prof. Wheelock is a graduate of the school, and since his graduation has been employed as instructor and director of the school's celebrated band. The ceremony was witnessed by several hundred Indian children.

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BERNHARDT AND SARDOU.

The Quarrel and Reconciliation of the Dramatist and Actress.

Speaking of Sardou and Bernhardt, the following story concerning the great French actress and the equally renowned playwright is vouched for by the correspondent of The Courrier des Etats-Unis:

The two who have achieved the greatest triumph in "Gismonda," M. Victorien Sardou and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, were at swords' points in the beginning. This dislike dated from "Daniel Rochet," which Sardou gave to the Comedie Francaise after his nomination to the French academy. Sarah Bernhardt expected that Sardou would select her to create the role of heroine in the play, but he chose Mlle. Bertet instead; hence the anger of Mme. Bernhardt. When the actress and the author met, the former passed on the other side; the latter pulled his hat down over his eyes. Each murmured something not at all complimentary to the other.

Then Sarah Bernhardt left the Comedie Francaise, went to America, where she made her first triumphal tour, and returned to France. Upon her arrival in Paris she entered into negotiations with Raymond Deslande, manager of the Vaudeville. She asked nothing better than to play there. But what should she play? She did not wish to return to classical roles. She wanted an entirely new play, which should bring out all her qualities.

"There is only one man who can write the play you want," said Deslande. "That man is Sardou."

"Sardou!" cried the actress. "Such a disposition, incapable of doing justice to an artist. Moreover, irritable, brutal, a man who runs up against everybody, who"—

"Very well," replied Deslande, "let us say no more about it." He went to see Sardou and told him that he must have a play for Sarah Bernhardt.

"Sarah!" exclaimed the writer. "Sarah! Such a disposition! Crabbed, disagreeable, quarreling with everybody, who"—

"Very well, very well, it is quite understood."

And three months after Sardou read "Fedora" to Sarah, who, radiant, threw herself on the author's neck in the presence of Deslande.

"Ah! Deslande," said Sardou, "what did I tell you? How gentle she is! How sweet! How adorable!"

"And he!" rejoined Bernhardt. "How amiable he is! How he appreciates real talent, and how obliging! Embrace me, Raymond!"

CAT ELECTRICITY.

Those Who Rely on It For Curative Purposes Can Get It In Other Ways.

The London Lancet says:

The electrical effect produced by rubbing a cat's back is of course well known. It is also well known that this is frictional electricity, or, perhaps more correctly, the electricity of contact; that it is a surface effect produced by the rubbing; that it does not point to pre-existing electricity stored in the body of the animal, and that the person who, having concluded a massage, sinks into a chair declaring that his exhaustion is consequent on the loss of "the living galvanism" which he has imparted to the patient is a charlatan.

It is to be remembered that friction between any dissimilar substances always produces electricity, and in illustration of this the electrical effect sometimes produced in a dry atmosphere when the hair is combed on the body quickly divested of a flannel jersey may be instanced, or the classic experiment of rubbing a stick of sealing wax on a rabbit's fur may be called to mind. Those who are accustomed to rely on the curative effect of stroking a cat's back may find consolation in the last named experiment, inasmuch as it teaches them that when their "feline favorite" is no more health and strength may still be secured by gentle friction on its skin.

Apart, however, from questions of electro-physiology, it is instructive to learn that the presence of white in the color of a cat, unless the animal be whole colored, is a sign of weakness.

Promotion.

"How's that boy o' yourn gettin along in the city, Josiah?" asked one farmer of another.

"He's workin his way up right along."

"What's he doin?"

"He's workin fer the city."

"You don't tell me! What's he doin fer it?"

"He's drivin one o' them things they call a street sweeper—kind o' wipes up the road nights, you know. But, my, he's bein promoted! Fust off he wus workin in the Twenty-fust ward. By an by he writ me that he wus workin in the Eighteenth ward. Last week he writ that he was in the Twelfth ward now, an, I swan, you see if that feller don't fetch up in the Fust ward with his sweep cart yit!"—Youth's Companion.

GOVERNORS INSTALLED.

THE CEREMONIES IN NEW YORK AND OTHER STATES.

The New Regime Takes Control in New York City—A Brilliant Scene at Albany—Michigan's First Public Inauguration—Installations in Maine and Elsewhere.

Levi P. Morton was formally inaugurated as Governor at Albany, N. Y., and in New York City, Mayor W. L. Strong, Recorder John W. Goff and Sheriff Tamsen were installed in office. The first formal inauguration ceremonies ever held in Michigan were conducted at Lansing, Governor Rich beginning his second term as Chief Executive of the State.

At Albany inauguration day broke cold and clear, and the streets of New York's Capital were early enlivened by the gay uniforms of staff and military officers on the way to the Capitol. Although the inaugural ceremonies were set for 11 o'clock, the Assem-

GOVERNOR LEVI P. MORTON.

bly Chamber was comfortably filled an hour before that time. The chamber was very handsomely decorated. Over the top of the Speaker's desk, extending out into the well nearly to the stenographer's desk, a platform had been built, and this and the entire wall of the chamber had been completely decorated with the red, white and blue of America. Extending along the balustrade of the ladies' gallery was a drapery of American flags, festooned over each other, so as to carry out the idea of a painting. The two heavy pillars, one on each side of the Speaker's desk, had been covered with flags, stretched from the ceiling to the base. Governor Flower reached the Executive Chamber at 10.30 o'clock, having been escorted from the Hotel Kenmore by his staff in uniform. Governor Morton's

MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG.

staff met him at the Executive Mansion, and they were escorted to the Capitol in carriages by the Tenth Battalion, headed by Doring's Band, of Troy. The Albany Republican League in carriages formed a portion of the escort. It was about 11.25 o'clock when the signal of the approach of the Governor's party was given. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and as the party entered the scene was one of splendor and brilliancy, the gay dresses of the ladies and the glittering uniforms of the staff officers blending well with the handsome decorations of the chamber. The inaugural exercises in the Assembly Chamber opened with a band of music. The Right Rev. W. Crosswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany and Regent of the University, made the official prayer, and, with its Amen echoing through the chamber, Governor Flower stepped forward on the flag-draped platform and delivered an address of welcome to Governor Morton. Secretary of State John Palmer, who was by virtue of his office the presiding officer of the occasion,

RECORDER JOHN W. GOFF.

with the completion of Governor Flower's address at once proceeded to administer the oath of office to Levi P. Morton, which made him for the next two years the signer of proclamations and the possessor of the veto power over the Legislature. The oath taken, Governor Morton took the position at the front of the platform vacated by Governor Flower and made his first speech as Governor of the State. At the conclusion of the speech Bishop Doane pronounced the benediction, and the crowd that filled every nook and corner of the chamber began to surge out the doors into the main corridor and lobby in front, while Governor Morton and staff by the rear exits reached the Executive Chamber and took possession. Here Governor Morton began his first New Year reception. Ex-Governor Flower and his old staff, after the inaugural ceremonies, repaired to the Executive Chamber and greeted the new Governor. After them, the populace, State officials, women and children surged through the chamber and shook hands with Governor Morton. Governor Morton, with Mrs. and the Misses Morton, then began receiving at the Executive Mansion. Governor Flower retired to his Kenmore apartments, where he and Mrs. Flower were to bid farewell to their many friends and official acquaintances.

At New York City, a new city administration came in with the new year, and for the first time in thirty-two years New York is governed by a Republican Mayor. William L. Strong was inaugurated Mayor at 12 o'clock noon, with brief and simple ceremony. He will be Mayor for three years. Mayor Strong went to City Hall shortly before noon, accompanied by his Secretary, Job E. Hedges, and a few friends. He was met by retiring Mayor Gilroy, and the party retired to the private room off the Mayor's office. There were flowers for the new Mayor, inkstands, paper knives and ornaments for his desk, everything new. At 12 o'clock Strong and Gilroy entered the main office arm in arm, and made their way through the crowd over to the Mayor's desk in the southwest corner of the room. There was some applause and the face of the new Mayor flushed slightly with pleasure. Facing Mayor Strong in front of the desk, the retiring Mayor, in a few words, formally turned over the city to his care. He presented the keys of the Mayor's office and desk, congratulated Mr. Strong and wished him success. Mayor Gilroy at the conclusion of his remarks stepped back and became ex-Mayor Gilroy. Mayor Strong thanked the retiring Mayor, made a brief address, and the ceremony of installing a Republican Mayor was over. Recorder John W. Goff went to the new Criminal Courts Building about 12.30 p. m. and called on District-Attorney Fellows, with whom he exchanged New Year's greetings. Mr. Goff took the oath of office some time ago. Accompanied by Colonel Fellows, the Recorder went to call on Sheriff Tamsen in the County Court House. After a brief interchange of remarks, the Recorder and Colonel Fellows went to the City Hall to congratulate Mayor Strong. The entire complicated machinery of the Sheriff's office, New York City, changed hands at noon, when Edward J. H. Tamsen superseded John B. Sexton. Sheriff Tamsen had been sworn in before Justice Patterson, and the turning over of the keys to the office was the only necessary formality.

Michigan's Governor Inducted.

At Lansing, for the first time in the history of Michigan the inauguration of a new State Administration was accompanied by formal ceremony. The exercises were very simple, yet solemn, impressive and dignified, and will be memorable. General R. A. Alger presided, and Representative Hall in the Capitol was filled with distinguished guests, including all the members of the Legislature, several Congressmen, many ex-State officials and the American Consuls in Michigan of Sweden, Venezuela, the Netherlands and France. The new officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Governor's staff and distinguished visitors occupied seats on the platform. The Rev. Clarence F. Switt invoked the divine blessing. The Lansing Quartet rendered a vocal selection and then Chief Justice John W. McGrath delivered the address of the day. At the close of his address Justice McGrath administered the oath to the new officials, beginning with Governor Rich. He introduced each to the audience, and each was applauded. Governor Rich, Lieutenant-Governor Milnes and Secretary Gardner responded to calls for impromptu speeches. The exercises closed with a song and benediction. At night Governor Rich gave a reception to the Legislature and citizens. It was largely attended and was a brilliant affair generally.

Inauguration Day in Maine.

Inauguration day ceremonies at Augusta, the State Capital of Maine, attracted a large crowd of visitors. Governor Cleaves held an informal reception before and after the inaugural ceremonies.

The committee appointed to canvass the Gubernatorial vote reported the whole number of votes cast 107,818, of which Cleaves had 60,252, Johnson, 30,477; Harvey, 2738; Bateman, 5343; scattering, 12. The Senate amended the returns, adding 107 votes to the total number of votes for Cleaves.

In joint caucus Secretary of State Fessenden, Attorney-General Powers and State Assessor Burleigh were re-elected. Hon. F. M. Simpson, of Carmel, was elected State Treasurer. The Republican nominees for the Executive Council were also elected. Senator Frye was re-nominated for United States Senator.

Busiel New Hampshire's Governor.

Hon. Charles A. Busiel, of Laconia, was inaugurated Governor of New Hampshire at noon in the hall of the House of Representatives at Concord. Veterans of Manchester escorted ex-Governor Smith and Governor-elect Busiel, with their councils and staff, to the State House, where the oath of office was administered to Governor-elect Busiel by Hon. Frank W. Rollins, President of the Senate.

Governor Greenhalge Inaugurated.

The new State Government of Massachusetts was inaugurated at Boston with the customary ceremonies in the new Representatives' chamber in the State House extension. The oaths were administered to Governor-elect Frederic T. Greenhalge by President Butler, of the Senate. Lieutenant-Governor-elect Roger W. Olcott was also sworn in, and later the members of the new Executive Council.

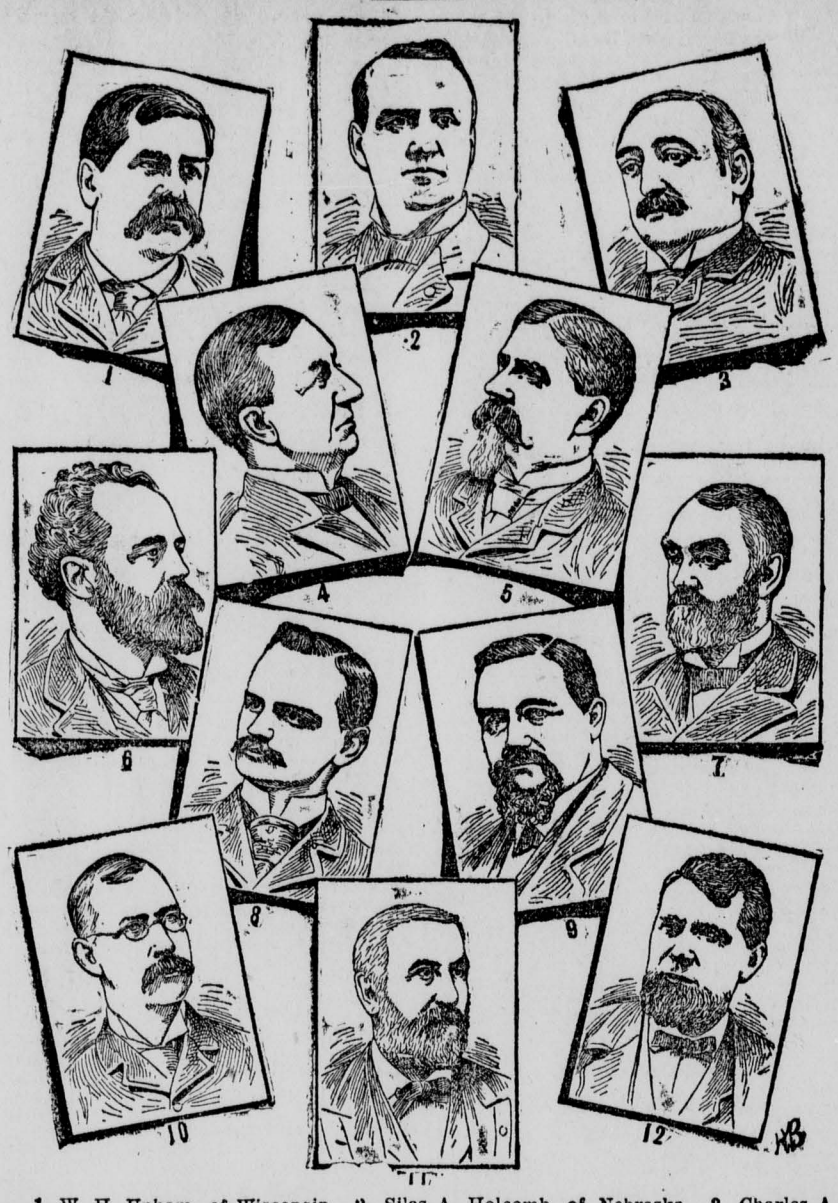
Holcomb Installed.

Governor Holcomb was inaugurated at the Capitol, Lincoln, Neb. The out-going Executive accompanied Governor Holcomb to the State House and, with the Legislative Committee and other State officers-elect, went to the House Chamber. Lieutenant-Governor Majors presided over the joint session.

J. N. GOLDING, in New York City, sold all the assets of the Utica and Unadilla Valley Railroad Company. It was bought in by the Reorganization Committee for $25. The road, which is twenty miles long, extends from Bridgewater to East Berlin, N. Y., and is in full operation.

MRS. KELHER, of English, Ind., in burning some old letters, destroyed $2400, the total proceeds of the sale of her home.

TEN NEW AND TWO RE-ELECTED GOVERNORS.



1. W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin. 2. Silas A. Holcomb, of Nebraska. 3. Charles A. Busiel, of New Hampshire. 4. O. Vincent Coffin, of Connecticut. 5. General D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania. 6. James H. Budd, of California. 7. John T. Rich, of Michigan (re-elected). 8. John Gary Evans, of South Carolina. 9. J. H. Marvil, of Delaware. 10. A. W. McIntire, of Colorado. 11. Edmund N. Morrill, of Kansas. 12. Knute Nelson, of Minnesota (re-elected).

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

14TH DAY.—The seats of Senators now before their State Legislatures for re-election were nearly all vacant when the roll was called after the holiday recess.——After the routine business Mr. Allen took the floor and made a speech against the sale of "cold tea" in the restaurant.——The report on the Bluefields complication was received.——The President sent in a large batch of nominations.——Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

15TH DAY.—Mr. Lodge's resolution inquiring why a warship was not kept at Honolulu was discussed.——Mr. Morgan resumed his speech on the Nicaraguan Canal bill.——Mr. Hale offered a memorial in the interest of United States citizens living in Turkish Armenia, whose lives, property and lawful occupations, the memorial says, are frequently imperilled.——The Senate passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill.——The Senate adopted a resolution making inquiry of the Secretary of State whether Hon. J. W. Foster had any connection with the American Government in his mission to China and Japan.

In the House.

18TH DAY.—Less than 100 members were in their seats when the last session of the Fifty-third Congress was resumed after the holiday recess.——On the calling of the committee for reports Mr. Springer made his customary motion, which was agreed to, that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the Currency bill, and Mr. Richardson took the chair. Debate on this measure consumed the day.

19TH DAY.—Messrs. Hendrix, Dingley and Hepburn spoke on the Currency bill.——Mr. Sperry introduced a bill providing for small, low interest bonds to retire legal tenders.

20TH DAY.—The feature of the debate upon the Currency bill was the speech of Mr. Cockran, of New York. At the conclusion of the debate the call for a Democratic caucus was read.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Denominational Increase or Decrease in Four Years.

An interesting table printed in the New York Independent shows the net increase or decrease in the membership of the various religious denominations in the United States during the past four years:

	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists	*57	40	4,612
Baptists	4,064	1,678	6[illegible],955
Catholics	610	2,065	1,243,568
Christians	48	33	6,099
Church of God	*72	81	13,489
Church New Jerusalem	*23	*52	*1,020
Congregationalists	176	532	67,229
Disciples of Christ	1,167	1,522	229,966
Dunkards	27	27	849
Evangelical Association	*13	635	14,566
Friends	12	7	595
German Evan. Protestant	1	3	344
German Evan. Synod	86	103	*11,765
Hebrews	75	9	8,044
Later Day Saints	17	25	5,875
Lutherans	829	576	78,062
Mennonites	45	50	1,659
Methodists	2,319	7,319	352,245
Moravians	1	2	754
Presbyterians	433	874	137,672
Protestant Episcopal	253	795	60,255
Reformed	62	155	22,223
Salvation Army	2,016	313	13,258
Theosophists		61	1,085
United Brethren	*112	371	19,437
Unitarians	4	16	501
Universalists	72	*64	*3,006
Waldenstronians	140	150	20,000
Total increase	17,331	12,180	2,357,203

*Decrease.

WATTS'S famous painting, "Love and Life," will be hung in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington. The President has issued the order turning the picture over to the Corcoran Gallery until the Government asks for its return.

TORONTO'S GREATEST FIRE.

Two Firemen Were Killed and Others Badly Hurt.

Fire broke out at Toronto, Canada, in the boiler room of the building at Yonge and Melinda streets, occupied by the Globe newspaper, at 3 a. m., and in less than an hour several firemen were fatally hurt and property valued at over $1,000,000 was destroyed. It was blowing a blizzard at the time.

The Toronto Lithograph Company occupied two floors of the building. While eight firemen were raising an aerial truck on Melinda street the heavy presses of the company on the second floor went through to the basement with a crash that startled people asleep in their beds a mile away. The north wall tumbled into the street, and seven of the firemen were buried in the debris. Robert Bowery and Charles Smedley soon died from their injuries. Both of Chief Ardagh's legs were broken and he was compelled to retire. The others hurt were Francis Forsyth, Robert Foster, James Davidson and Harry Saunders.

At one time it looked as if the fire would get beyond the control of the firemen and would sweep the whole west end of the city. The only thing that saved a large portion of the city was the fall of wet snow which covered the roofs of neighboring buildings and saved them from taking fire.

Among the individual losses are McKinnon, $190,000 on building and stock; Globe, $150,000; Harry Webb, $100,000; Toronto Lithograph Company, $50,000; Nicholas Rooney, building and stock, $50,000, and Brough & Casewell, $30,000. There were a number of other losses by smaller persons which will aggregate sufficient to make over $1,000,000. The fire was the most disastrous Toronto has ever suffered.

TRAIN IN AN AVALANCHE.

Snow Slide Five Miles Long in the Alleghenies.

Snow slides in Pennsylvania covering five miles, a few miles west of Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, blocked traffic for a day.

While a freight east-bound was running along the base of the snow-capped Alleghenies, with the ice-bound Susquehanna below, it was suddenly submerged by an avalanche of dry snow, which coursed down the mountain side between Ritchie and Hyner like wheat from an elevator and with all the treachery of quicksand.

The train was covered almost the entire length. Crews from the east and from the west to the number of several hundred trackmen went to the rescue and worked the train through the snow slides for a distance of five miles.

The mail train ran the gantlet and scraped the white wall, which pressed threateningly against the windows, almost crushing them.

While John Reynolds's engine was speeding along with a train of thirty loaded cars the new fall of snow rushed down the mountain sides like a mighty flood, carrying with it stones and loose timber. The scene was something frightful. A terrible rushing noise attended the slide, filling the valley and the gorges with a swish and a roar that were enough to unnerve the stoutest heart. Reynolds's train was overwhelmed and in a few moments the avalanche covered almost all of it.

JAPAN REFUSES PEACE.

Sends China's Envoy Back, and Will Continue to Fight.

A dispatch from Pekin says that the Chinese envoy to negotiate for peace with Japan had a farewell audience with the Emperor.

Japan refuses to grant an armistice. Mr. Denby, the American Minister, believes that the negotiations will be fruitless.

The Japanese will withhold their terms for peace until they shall have occupied Pekin. Japanese landing parties are busy exploring the bays on the east coast of the province of Shatung.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

(From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.)

The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder then that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the News Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgic and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief, and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still, and my sufferings began to make my life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial, and it gave me faith in the medicine.

"I began taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two or three months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery and was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for fifty cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

It is said that the flesh on the forequarters of the beaver resembles that of land animals, while that on the hindquarters has a fishy taste.

Grandma Rubey, a sister of Kit Carson, the famous scout, lives in Warrensburg, Mo., eighty-one years old.

A burning gas jet is unhealthy in a bedroom, because one gas light gives out as much carbonic acid gas as two sleepers.

Had Hip Disease

He was treated at the Children's Hospital, Boston, and when he came home had **SEV-**

John Boyle

EN RUNNING SORES on his leg. Could not step. We have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla a year, and he can walk, run, and play as lively as any boy. He has no sores and is the **PICTURE OF HEALTH.** JOHN C. BOYLE, Ware, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. SEND FOR BOOK.

Dunbarton, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1894.

Donald Kennedy,
Dear Sir:

Last spring La Grip and Bronchitis took me and for weeks I got worse though taking medicine all the time. A friend told me of your Medical Discovery, how it had helped a friend of hers' and I thought I would try it. I have taken two bottles of Discovery and three bottles Prairie Weed and I can't begin to tell you how much better I feel. When I began to take your medicine I could not sit up much of any; now I sit up all day and walk round the house, but I am still hoarse, —Of course you are—that's the Humor—*about three more bottles Discovery will get the last of that out of your system.—and want your advice about that.*

I thank you with my whole heart.

Yours truly,
NAOMI OLIVER.

An Odd Figure.

One of the odd figures of Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, is an old maid who is never without an umbrella. For more than fifteen years she has visited a certain police station almost every day to look at the clock. The clock is on the wall near the ceiling, about thirty feet from the door. On entering she passes along by the Sergeant's desk, and, after looking at the clock, walks to the back door and goes out without uttering a word.—New York Sun.

Gally-gascoynes, commonly corrupted to gallygaskins, were a combination breeches and hose.

A House in a Fret.

Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When both father and mother are down you may as well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Malin, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus: "My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil, and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is best at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

Sheboygan means "stream that comes from the ground."

"A THING OF BEAUTY."

Mammoth Edition of Hood's Calendar for 1895.

Every one who gets Hood's Calendar for 1895 secures "a thing of beauty." The calendar is formed in the shape of a heart and is ornamented with two beautiful child faces which have always been charming features of Hood's Calendars. On the right is a representation of "Winter," the sweet little face with light brown eyes peeping out from a dainty cap, while the snow flakes are falling all about. The face on the left is a picture of "Summer," and is lighted with blue eyes and the head covered with a hat decorated with bright flowers. The shades are perfectly blended and the whole picture is surrounded by a tasty border. The design was made by Miss Maude Humphrey, one of the most gifted and celebrated water color artists in the country. The calendar gives the usual information concerning the lunar changes, and upon the back is printed a table of astronomical events especially calculated for C. I. Hood & Co.

The calendar is issued to advertise the preparations of the firm, and is regarded as most difficult to manufacture, its novel shape being such as no other concern has ever undertaken to produce in large quantities. During the five months when the calendars were being made there were actually employed every day in this part of the work six printing presses, one bronzing machine, four eye-letting machines, seven wire stitchers, eight large paper cutters and 162 persons. The edition for 1895 was 10,500,000, or about 2,500,000 more than last year. If the calendars were laid down in a single line, they would reach almost 1000 miles, and if the different pieces in the calendar pads were laid in this way they would extend almost 3000 miles, or from New York to Liverpool.

Those who are unable to obtain Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars at the drug stores should send six cents in stamps for one, or 10 cents for two to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

When Chileans enter or leave a cab or other public vehicle they bow to all.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Lehigh is a corruption of the Indian word lechau, "a fork."

In a recent article on Coffee and Cocoa, the eminent German Chemist, Professor Stutzer, speaking of the Dutch process of preparing Cocoa by the addition of potash, and of the process common in Germany in which ammonia is added, says: "The only result of these processes is to make the liquid appear turbid to the eye of the consumer, without effecting a real solution of the Cocoa substances. This artificial manipulation for the purpose of so-called solubility is, therefore, more or less inspired by deception, and always takes place at the cost of purity, pleasant taste, useful action and aromatic flavor. The treatment of Cocoa by such chemical means is entirely objectionable. . . . Cocoa treated with potash or ammonia would be entirely unsalable but for the supplementary addition of artificial flavors by which a poor substitute for the aroma driven out into the air is offered to the consumer." The delicious Breakfast Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., is absolutely pure and soluble. No chemicals, or dyes, or artificial flavors are used in it.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Are You Car-Sick When Traveling?

Car-sickness is as trying to many people as sea-sickness. It comes from a derangement of the stomach. One of Ripans Tabules is an insurance against it, and a box of them should be in every traveler's outfit.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN, President of the Park Board, and Excise Commissioner Bushe sent their resignations to Mayor Strong, of New York City.

TWO young children of John Glover were burned to death in a canalboat in Newark, N. J., where they had been locked in a cabin by their parents, who had gone to a watch meeting.

A MAN named Burgeon, his son and daughter, were killed at Keene, N. H., while trying to cross the track in front of a train. They had been sleighing.

AN eastbound passenger train struck a sleigh a half mile east of Willard, N. Y., containing Mrs. Hughes, her son and Miss Larkin, of Ovid. All three were killed.

REV. DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST issued a statement in New York City scoring Superintendent Byrnes and charging the Lexow Committee with having entered into a deal with the Superintendent whereby the latter would be protected by the committee when he appeared before them as a witness. President Martin, of the Police Board, announced his intention of sending in his resignation to Mayor Strong.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S first message was read in both Houses of the New York Legislature at Albany. Senator Lexow introduced the bill for consolidation of contiguous territory into a Greater New York. Hamilton Fish was elected Speaker of the Assembly, and Senator O'Connor chosen President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

WORKMEN began to tear down the great walls of the Delavan ruins, Albany, N. Y., preparatory to beginning a search for the bodies of the fifteen hotel employes who perished.

CHARLES W. MOWBRAY, the English Anarchist, arrested in Philadelphia for an incendiary speech, had his case indefinitely continued.

JOHN E. RUSSELL was nominated for the United States Senate at a caucus in Boston of the Democratic representatives of Massachusetts.

THE Chamber of Commerce of New York City adopted a report asking for the continuance of the Lexow Senatorial Police Investigating Committee for another year.

South and West.

JAMES BLAIR, a white man, acquitted of a charge of murder, was lynched by a Kentucky mob at Mount Sterling.

BARRETT SCOTT, defaulting Treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, was abducted by vigilantes, and, it was thought, was hanged by them.

AT Lancaster, Ky., the Muller Hotel, a three-story brick building, and three persons, E. A. Pascoe, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lesters, and his little child, aged about three years, were burned.

UNITED STATES SENATORS WOLCOTT, of Colorado, and McMillin, of Michigan, were chosen to succeed themselves by Republican caucuses at Denver and Lansing.

"BOB" MOORE and George East, both of whom were suspected of having been implicated in the Canadian (Texas) express robbery, and the killing of Sheriff McGee, have been killed in Oklahoma.

REPRESENTATIVE JULIUS C. BURROWS was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican legislators of Michigan in caucus at Lansing.

FREIGHT rates on Florida oranges have been reduced fifty per cent. because of the loss to growers from the freeze.

THE postoffice at Decatur, Ala., was looted by unknown thieves and money and stamps to the value of $1000 and registered mail estimated at $14,000 were appropriated.

GOVERNOR MITCHELL, of Florida, has revoked the requisition for H. M. Flagler, of New York, an officer of the Standard Oil Trust, issued at the request of Governor Hogg, of Texas, under date of December 22, 1894.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS has been received by President Harper, of the Chicago University, from John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, as a New Year's gift, and $20,000 has also been received from Mrs. Caroline T. Haskell, to establish a course of lectures in Bombay, India, upon the relations of the religions of the world.

THE county elections throughout Georgia show heavy Democratic gains everywhere. The colored men in many counties voted with the Democrats. The Populists carried fifteen out of 130 counties.

Washington.

DIPLOMATS, army and navy officers, members of Congress, and Justices of the Supreme Court, attended the President's New Year's reception at the White House.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL made public the report of the commission which investigated the New York Postoffice. It recommends an increased allowance of $70,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND nominated these Commissioners of Immigration: W. P. Stradley, at San Francisco; William H. Ruby, at Baltimore, Md.; Thomas F. Delehanty, at Boston; Joseph H. Senner, at New York; John J. S. Rodgers, at Philadelphia.

THE President made the following nominations: William S. Collins, Surveyor of Customs at Springfield, Mass.; Herbert Wolcott Bowen, of New York, Consul General at Barcelona, Spain; Andrew J. Patterson, of Tennessee, Consul at Demerara, British Guinea; Colonel G. Norman Lieber, to be Judge Advocate General of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General.

THE first state dinner of the season was given at the White House by the President and Mrs. Cleveland in honor of the Cabinet, to which a number of Senators and Representatives and their wives were invited. Among those present was Senator David B. Hill, of New York.

Foreign.

THE body of Sir John Thompson, the late Premier of Canada who died in England, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the British cruiser Blenheim.

THE Turkish Governor of Bitlis has been assassinated by an Armenian.

THE Japanese envoys in Europe have been instructed to watch the chances among European princesses to get a bride for the Mikado's heir. Failing to find a princess, they should seek a nobleman's daughter or an American heiress.

THE funeral of Sir John Thomson took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, with the most solemnly impressive services ever seen or heard in Canada.

EIGHT PERISHED.

The Result of an Incendiary Fire in Georgia.

At an out-of-the-way place near Willachoochee, in Coffee County, Ga., the house of a colored man named Peter Vickers was destroyed by fire. "Tom" Vickers, a brother of Peter, three of Peter's children and four children of another colored man making eight in all, were burned to death. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The Oldest Trade Secret.

The oldest secret trade process now in existence is in all probability either that method of inlaying the hardest steel with gold and silver, which seems to have been practiced at Damascus ages ago, and is still known only to the Syrian smiths and their pupils, or else the manufacture of Chinese red or vermillion.—Chicago Herald.

The building which the University of the City of New York will erect on its old site in Washington square will be ten stories high and cost $700,000.

Dr. PIERCE'S
Golden Medical
DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION
—AND—
All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."
Use
SAPOLIO

Blood Diseases

such as Scrofula and Anæmia, Skin Eruptions and Pale or Sallow Complexions, are speedily cured by

Scott's Emulsion

TRADE MARK.

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. No other remedy so quickly and effectively enriches and purifies the blood and gives nourishment to the whole system. It is pleasant to take and easy on the stomach.

Thin, Emaciated Persons and all suffering from Wasting Diseases are restored to health by Scott's Emulsion.

Be sure you get the bottle with our trade-mark on it. Refuse cheap substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. 50 cents and $1.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

Business Aphorisms.

Carlyle wasn't a man of business, but he would have made a success of it, had he tried it. In his writings one finds these lines of solid business truth:

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

Have a smile for all, a pleasant word for everybody.

To succeed, work hard, earnestly and incessantly.

All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

Better have the window empty than filled with unseasonable and unattractive goods.

When you hang a sign outside your place of business, let it be original in design and of good quality.

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness; altogether past calculation its power of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be unifomly joyous, a spirit of sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Scientific American.

Diagnosed by the Hair.

A shepherd who can tell from seeing a patient's hair what his disease is, and whose cures are miraculous, attracts hundreds of people daily to the village of Radbruch, near Harburg, in Germany. To protect his own health he refuses to see more than a fixed number daily, who must hold tickets which were distributed by the local constable, till a firm of speculators bought them all and sold them for high prices. The police authorities are investigating the matter.—New York Sun.

A bat finds its ways about without the assistance of its eyes. A blinded bat will avoid wires and obstructions as dexterously as though it could see perfectly.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE
IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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Atlanta, Georgia.
THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH.

Every modern improvement known to science. Perfect cuisine and service. Most uniform climate in UNITED STATES. SEND FOR BOOK and RATES.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

The public schools resumed on the 2nd after a vacation of ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ewing, of Altoona, visited friends in town on Saturday.

A young son arrived at the home of Martin Shank, on New Year's morning.

James Palmer is seriously ill at the home of his son, D. N. Palmer, in town.

A week of prayer is being observed in both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

George Stewart is lying very ill with typhoid fever at the residence of his father, J. F. Stewart, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Faust celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home in this place on Monday evening.

Hon. T. O. Milliken, of Cornpropst's Mills, stopped a few hours in town on Saturday last, on his way home from Harrisburg.

The force of track hands on the P. R. R. at this place have been reduced from nine men to seven, the reduction dating from the 1st.

The annual meeting of the National Mutual Live Stock Insurance company was held at the office of the company in this place on Monday last.

A slight fall of snow spoiled the skating on the river, last week, much to the disgust of many small boys and girls and a number of larger ones.

Street commissioner Rodgers, by order of council's committee has notified property owners and tenants that dumping ashes or garbage on the streets or in alleys is forbidden by a recent ordinance.

The rains of the past few days have made the roads and pavements so slippy that moving around is fraught with great danger. Already a number have fallen, though no serious accidents have yet been reported.

WATERSTREET.

Mrs. William Davis has been ill for the past two weeks.

The ice men were busy filling their ice houses last week.

D. M. Miller, the general ticket agent, is housed up at this writing.

John Mortar now draws a bran new sleigh bought of T. J. Waite.

Miss Jennie Kayes is spending a few weeks with friends in Altoona.

The literary society conducted by Mr. Brode at Spruce Creek, continues to grow in interest.

Willie Gussman, who has been ill for the past month wtih kidney trouble, is slowly improving.

L. M. Hagerty spent part of last week in Clearfield county, where he was called on business.

Rev. Traver has begun a series of meetings in the Lutheran church. Let us hope that the Lord's blessing will attend these meetings.

Ross Black and Jesse Merriman were the only parties from here who went to see Keller the Magician and they report it to have been marvelous.

John Homer, who has been with a telegraph line company in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, returned home this week after an absence of seven months.

James Davis has been housed up with an unusual large carbuncle on the back of his neck which has caused him intense suffering. At this writing he is getting better.

Edward Croft, drives the fastest horse now that travels these roads. Its record had stood at 2.14, but on a recent trip to Huntingdon he brought it down to 2.12.

A large number of friends braved the severest storm of the season on Dec. 27th to witness the marriage ceremony that made Harry W. Davis and Miss Maggie Port man and wife, Stephen Traver, pastor of the Lutheran church, officiating. After the ceremony all were invited to the dining room where they were greeted with one of the finest displays of edibles. The presents were many, fine and costly. Mr. Davis is a son of Dr. Miles L. Davis, a prominent physician of Lancaster, Pa.; the bride is the estimable daughter of John Port, a faithful employee on the P. R. R. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will visit relatives in Lancaster, and return to Petersburg, where Mr. Davis will engage in farming. We extend congratulations.

MILL CREEK.

Don't forget Local Institute on Saturday.

Miss Margaret Carothers spent last week with relations in Huntingdon.

Quite a number of our people went to see Kellar last Saturday evening.

An immersion will take place in the Baptist church next Saturday evening at 8:30.

Mrs. Levi Wright, of Mapleton, and Mrs. Whitney, of Shirleysburg, visited Mrs. David Simpson last week.

W. D. Colobine and wife were called away last Friday to attend the funeral of the latters brother, P. H. Bence, of Three Springs.

Henry Steel, an aged citizen living some miles from town, died last Friday and was buried on Saturday. Deceased was afflicted with dropsy and suffered intensely the greater part of the last year.

Abram Banks, a citizen of our township, met with quite a loss last Thursday afternoon. He was hauling ties and when on the railroad crossing near the Depot, gravel train came whizzing around the curve and struck his horses killing one outright and seriously injuring the other. Mr. Banks can ill afford such a loss and has the sympathy of all who know him.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. Noble paid a visit to his son, Rev. W. F. D. Noble, of Ashland, during the holidays.

Oysters, Ice cream, and cake, will be served. Come every body, and help the young people.

The Epworth League of Cassville will hold a festival on Saturday evening Jan. 12, in Green's Hall.

Our Epworth Leaguers were well represented at the convention held in Saltillo. There were eight delegates from this charge.

Our citizens are glad to welcome to our town Andrew Crotslely and his daughter, Miss Minnie, who moved to the "Evans" house last week.

Recent visitors are Miss Anna Clarkson, Brooklyn; Misses Gertie and Ida Lewis, Miss Crain, Altoona; Calvin Green and daughter, Saltillo; Mrs. Hamilton, Huntingdon.

TROUGH CREEK.

W. L. Wright and family visited W. T. Boring's family last Saturday night.

Several of the neighbors housed a good lot of good ice during the past week.

Miss Allie Greenland, one of the Brady township teachers, spent holliday week at home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Wensel, of West Huntingdon, are visiting friends and relatives in the valley.

Master Charles Swope, of Mapleton, having spent the holiday vacation in our vale, returned to his home last Friday.

Our jovial young friend, Billy Steel left on last Saturday for Pittsburg, where he will take a course in a commercial college.

A number of the folks are taking advantage of the reasonably good sledding to haul ties to the railroad, in the hope that they will be taken and paid for some time.

Our friend, Francis Frew, of the back street, who drives the nobbiest mule team of the valley, brought home a new cutter last week, in which he and his better half will enjoy themselves while sleighing lasts.

Saturday last was the day selected to take the pupils of Pine Grove school to Huntingdon to see through the Reformatory and the Blair building. Four pairs of twin, or bob sleds, with teams, were secured for the trip and 7 A. M. was the hour named for meeting at the school house. Cold as the morning was all were on hand and at 7.15 left the school house in high glee. The distance from there to Huntingdon was covered in just two hours, although we had to climb the unreasonable grade on and off the Montgomery hollow bridge. The time flew so rapidly and it was so plasant to see how the youngsters enjoyed themselves that we didn't realize that it was one of the coldest mornings of the season, and were surprized to learn that some of the thermometers in town registered 12° below zero. On arriving at the Reformatory we were taken in charge by officers S. C. Peightal and J. H. Logan, who kindly showed us through the various apartments of the institution, the first being one of the school rooms where Prof. W. F. Kyle explained the manner in which the schools are conducted, contrasting the difference of enjoyment of out-door exercise by those of the public schools with that of the institution, aptly expressing the hope that none of the boys present would ever be so unfortunate as to be confined within the walls of the institution, we join him in our inmost soul. The party was shown through the different appartments until we arrived in the band room where, while the band was arranging to give us some music, we were seated and counted noses and found there were forty-three, including teacher, pupils and patrons. Getting through we returned to the waiting room where we devoured our lunch, after which we drove to town, fed the teams and enjoyed an hour looking around town, and at 1 P. M. met at the J. C. Blair building, where we were kindly taken in charge by a gentleman whose name we failed to get, who showed us through the different apartments of this immense structure. We were deprived of seeing as much here as we would have, had not something gone wrong with some of the machinery. It however was gotten in shape as soon as possible and started up which gave us to see how many things connected with the manufacture of the different parts of goods was done, which was a grand treat. Getting through we started home and at 4.30 P. M. were back at the school house without any accident of any kind, all feeling glad of the enjoyment of the day.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me for plows or plow fixtures are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first of February, 1895.

A. W. WRIGHT.

LATTA GROVE.

Rev. Sparks is holding a protracted meeting at this place.

P. D. Bowman killed a sixteen-pound gobbler on the last day of the game season.

Henry Kyler, of Tod township, moved to S. P. Pheasant's house in Union township.

Miles Quarry housed some good ice last week, which he took from Bowman's saw mill dam.

Geo. B. Smith is improving slowly. He is able to go about, after having been housed up for three months.

Some Important Facts.

The evenings are long enough now for every person to devote some time to reading. The best literature is the daily newspaper, and the best newspaper is the Pittsburg *Times*. It is complete in every department, gathering promptly the news from all parts of the world and presenting all sides of every public question fairly and intelligently. Its market reports are models of accuracy; its departments for women readers and for the farmer are useful and entertaining, and its serial stories are by the most noted writers. The aim of its publishers is to make the *Times* a paper for the home above everything else, and they have succeeded admirably.

The *Times* is delivered by agents for one cent a day, or will be sent by mail for thirty cents for one month; fifty cents for two months; seventy-five cents for three months; $1.50 for six months or $3.00 for one year. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality write for sample copies, which are sent free and terms to agents.

Everything Goes.

New Goods arriving almost every day. NO OLD STOCK. Our Grocery department is complete with good things, such as California canned

Apricots, Peaches,

Pears, Cherries, Raisins and Prunes, Eng. Currants, Oranges, Lemons. A fiine line of Glass and Queensware,

Drugs, Notions,

Etc. The people were not disappointed when we advertised as "headquarters" for Christmas Goods.

Trade with us,

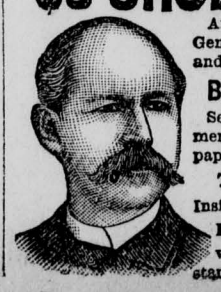
You will find our prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute.

Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

-GREAT-

SACRIFICE SALE.

Commenced Monday, Dec. 3d.

The Store Room now occupied by us having been leased to other parties, we must CLOSE OUT the ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS,

$20,000 IN VALUE,

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods,
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Coats, Boots and Shoes,

Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, Groceries, Jewelry, Mirrors, Show Cases, Safe, Office Furniture, Scales, Fixtures, Horses, Mules, Delivery Wagon, and all the equipments of a first-class Store.

Now is the Time to ave Money!

Purchase Your Holiday Presents!

☞GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange cash prices. Call and see us.

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,

Cor. 7th and Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Latest Styles and Best Fitting

That can be had from first class Factories.

Our motto, as heretofore, shall

Be to give our patrons the BEST GOODS

Possible for the LEAST MONEY.

We shall be pleased to haue

You examine styles and prices,

Whether you purchase or not.

Respectfully,

D. S. LYNN & CO.

Huntingdon, - - - Penna.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.

ELECTRICAL WORK AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

HUNTINGDON, - - PENN'A.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 9, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—A protracted meeting was commenced in the United Brethren church last week.

—A protracted meeting will be commenced in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—The county auditors are examining the county accounts. They commenced work on Monday.

—J. T. Marlin, of Curwensville, is visiting among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—$10,142 has already been pledged to the Curtin monument fund to be erected in Belletonte.

—A pension has been re-issued to William Numer, of this place. It should have been done long ago.

—The ice passed off the river yesterday morning, a result of the soft weather of the past few days. Sledding is still fair.

—Coroner Poet, of Blair county, held 36 inquests over dead bodies in 1894. Most of the victims were killed in the Altoona yards.

—Mrs. Ellen Price, of Altoona, who had been spending the holiday season with her parents at this place, returned home on Monday.

—Miss Anna Kendrick of Bucyrus, Ohio, and Mrs. J. R. Wimer, of Huntingdon, were visitors to the family of B. F. Baker on Saturday.

—The borough schools reopened on Monday after a two weeks' vacation. There were five promotions from the No. 1 to the No. 2 school.

—The legislature will re-convene this evening. Much interest centers in the inauguration of Governor Hastings, which takes place next Tuesday.

—A corps of engineers are now maka survey through Path Valley, from Perry county towards Hancock, Md., being an extension of the Newport and Sherman's valley route.

—The county commissioners and viewers J. M. Africa and L. M. Haggerty made another inspection of the Mapleton bridge yesterday and decided to take the job off the bridge company's hands.

—The borough and township certificates of nomination must be filed with the County Commissioners at least eighteen days before the election. The spring elections occur on the 19th of February.

—Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the *Gazette*, Middletown, N.J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend it to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

LOST.—Between the residence of W. Scott Corbin, in Cass township, and the Latta Grove postoffice, a Winchester repeating shot gun—model of 1893. Finder will receive a reward of five dollars by returning same to M. L. Rex, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Francis Marion Clemens, brother of Samuel Clemens, of Union township, died at the home of his father in Germany valley, Saturday, December 30th, of consumption. He was aged 26 years, and was an honest, industrious young man and a consistent Christian.

—Mrs. Andrew Moore, of Centre township, Butler county, was knocked down by a vicious ram while she was going to the barn on the morning of Thursday of last week, the 27th ult., and the animal butted her to death. She was a widow, 60 years of age.

—There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., says, "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The musicians of Selinsgrove have decided to hold a Grand Musical Festival during the week beginning Feb. 4. A chorus of fully 150 voices will take part and a number of noted singers from different parts of the State and elswhere will attend. A most enjoyable time is expected.

—Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Our young friend, Samuel H. Johnston, son of T. S. Johnston, of Huntingdon, has taken unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Mary Port. The ceremony was performed in Philadelphia last Saturday by Rev. C. W. Bowden. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes.

—Robert E. Pettit, at one time general superintendent of the P. R. R., with headquarters in Altoona, died at his residence in Philadelphia Friday December. His remains were interred at Hollidaysburg on New Year's day. The past few years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits.

—The boy who saves a cent a day will find himself the possessor of $950 when he has reached his fiftieth year. Should he lay by ten cents every day he will have a fortune of $9,504 and by soving a dollar every day the sum of $95,041 will accumulate in fifty years, provided the savings have drawn six per cent interest.

—Mrs. Sadie McGuire, a young widow and mother of two little girls, of Clearfield, died on Wednesday of last week from the effects of a dose of arsenic taken by mistake for soda phosphate. Although it is charitably stated that the fatal drug was taken in mistake there is a suspicion that it was taken with suicidal intent.

—The Granville correspondent of the Lewistown *Democrat and Sentinel*, last week records the following mishap to a former resident of Mapleton: While Ed. Benny was skating to Lewistown Monday evening he skated into an air hole which was cut along the shore to water horses, giving him a cold bath but he is feeling no worse from its effects.

—Mrs. Lydia Speece, of Huntingdon, died last Saturday morning. Mrs. Speece. whose maiden name was Boring, was born in Westminster, Maryland, Sept. 20, 1820, and when twelve years of age came with her parents to Trough Creek valley. About 1850 she united with the Mill Creek Baptist church, in which congregation she retained her membership until the time of her death. She was a devout Christian woman. Mrs. Speece was a sister of John D. Boring, of Mapleton, and Michael Boring, of Union township.

—While returning home from Ardenheim on Sunday morning, Walter Homan who had been sitting up during the night with a sick person, discovered a broken rail on the P. R. R. a short distance below town. Atlantic Express was in sight and came along at good speed. Mr. Homan vigorously swung his lantern and prevented an accident which might have proved fatal to many passengers. The crew and the people on the train, as well, were loud in their praises for Mr. Homan's timely stopping the train.—*Globe.*

—A man giving his name as Bob J. Robinson, claiming to have been a Barnum clown, and having with him another man and two ladies, came to Mapleton last Friday to give entertainments Friday and Saturday evenings. The first was free and was fairly good and very foolish. The Saturday evening performance was a farce. The said Bob J. slipped off Sunday and the balance of his company departed later, leaving a number of unpaid bills. We advise our readers to give him the shake as he is a dupe of the first water.

—Diphtheria and scarlet fever are said to prevail in the neighborhood of Huntingdon Furnace, and no precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the diseases, the funerals of those dying it is stated, being public and children and all others being permitted to go about the premises and view the bodies of deceased children without any restraint. If this be true, it is very important that some one in that community should take hold of the matter and see that some regulation is adopted which will stop the spread of the diseases before the epidemic gets beyond control. —*Tyrone Herald.*

—A syndicate is being formed in York with a view of purchasing the Susquehanna and Tidewater canal when it is sold by the receivers. The plan is to use the towpath of the canal for a railroad from Wrightsville to Havre de Grace, Md. Wrightsville is within a short distance of the point selected by the eastern extension of the Western Maryland railroad for bridging the Susquehanna river in order to connect with the Philadelphia and Reading. The proposed road will be a direct competitor with the Columbia Port Deposit, now operated by the Pennsylvania.—*Newport News.*

—Mrs. Harriet Arnold, wife of Willam Arnold, died at her home in this place about 2 o'clock yesterday morning of a complication of diseases. She had been ill but a short time. The remains will be interred this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in the U. B. cemetery; services will be conducted by Rev. B. J. Hummel in the U. B. church. Deceaced was a daughter of Abram Banks, of Bradv Township. Besides her husband two small children survive her. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—At the session of argument court on Monday Judge Furst refused a new trial in the case of Hudson & Kimmel vs. Hudson & McNeil. In the case of Dr. Z. T. Iones vs. Robert McNeal, a new trial was granted on the ground that Lemuel Carl, an important witness, was intoxicated when his testimony was offered, and therefore not a responsible witness; and for the further reason that counsel for the plaintiff made the statement to the jury that when this particular case was heard before a justice of the peace his client procured a judgment against Mr. McNeal. When the case was tried in court the jury found for the plaintiff.—*News.*

—The following officers of Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., were installed by D. P., J. E. Giffin, last Wednesday evening: J. F. Lamberson, past president; J. Melvin Miller, president; W. H. Fisher, vice president; E. E. Bell, recording secretary; I. N. Swope, assistant secretary; A. B. Baker, financial secretary; J. A. Toomey, treasurer; R. H. Brumbaugh, master of forms; L. L. Parker, conducter; William Wharton, inspector; R. L. McDonald, guard; H. E. Himes, chaplain; David Shore, trustee; W. D. Grainey, A. W. Kelly, G. H. Hooper, and E. O. Hooper, sentinels. The camp is in an excellent condition and the membership is increasing rapidly.

—Harry Corbin Post, No.200, G. A. R., was inspected last Friday evening by M. L. Rex. The following officers for the ensuing term were installed by H. H. Swope; P. C., John C. Garrett; S.V.C., J. A. Toomey; J. V. C., D. B. Miller; Adjt., M. L. Rex; Q. M., H. H. Swope; Serg., S. P. Stubbs; Chap., J. S. Henderson; O. D., A. M. Parker; O. G., William Numer; S. M., J. Frank Wright; Q. M. S., James Montgomery; I. S., L. S. Swope; O. S., John M. Quarry. The retiring post commander, S. P. Stubbs, recently entertained the veterans by seating them to an ice cream supper. Every old soldier should be connected with a post of the G. A. R., and we regret to know that a number of the veterans in this vicinity are not in the fold.

—A reunion of the members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Jamison, of Saltillo, was held on Christmas day. Children and grandchildren to the number of forty-two gathered together to do honor to the occasion, and right royally did they spend the day. Including Mr. and Mrs. Jamison there were present Mrs. Mary Parks and daughter Bertha, of Tyrone; Stine Walker and children, of Pine Grove Mills, Centre county; Mrs. Christ Miller and children, of Tyrone; Mrs. Albert Whittaker and children, of Shirleysburg; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Stevens and children, of Spruce Creek; Alfred Jamison of Three Springs; Newton Jamison and children, of Saltillo; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jamison, of Altoona; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rupert and daughter, of Saltillo; G. A. Jamison of Petersburg; and Misses Lida, Maggie and Viola Jamison, of Saltillo.

Local Institute.

A local institute will be held at Broad Top City, this county, Saturday, January 19. Following is the program:

MORNING—9.30.

Devotional Exercise—Rev. W. H. Landis.

Address of Welcome—Chief Burgess W. J. Ammerman. Response—E. H. White.

1st TOPIC—"Teaching History," to be opened by W. W. Cutshall. Discussion by Geo. Richardson and M. J. Krugh.

2D TOPIC—"Illustrative Teaching and Thought Work," to be opened by E. H. White. Discussion by W. H. Crouse, Clara B. Weaver, Jennie Shearer, Ella Naughton.

AFTERNOON—1.30.

1ST TOPIC—"The Newspaper in the School Room,"—A. Jose Shearer, Sheba Mitchell, Wilson Fields, A. A. Stevens.

2D TOPIC—"Compulsory Education"—Rev. A. C. Lathrop, Rev. E. H. Wallace.

An educational meeting will be held on Friday evening, 18th, at 7 P. M. Exercises by the Broad Top City School and addresses by County Superintendent, S. G. Rudy, Rev. W. H. Landis and Jesse Diggins. Music by the Broad Top City Choir. All friends of education are invited.

COMMITTEE.

Death of P. H. Bence.

Patrick H. Bence died at his home at Three Springs at 2.30 o'clock last Thursday morning, of cancer of the stomach. He was aged about 57 years. The remains were interred at Three Springs last Saturday morning, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. L. D. Ott and Rev. James Woodward.

Mr. Bence had been associated with the interests of Three Springs since 1855, when he opened a cabinet shop in that place. During the war he served as a member of Co. K, 202d P. V. As a citizen Mr. Bence was repeatedly called to local position by his townsmen, who greatly esteemed him because of his judicious management of borough affairs. He served as school director, burgess, councilman, auditor, and at the time of his death was filling his fourth term as justice of the peace. In church affairs he was active and his life was that of a consistent Christian. For many years he had been one of the official members of the Three Springs Methodist Episcopal quarterly conference. He also took a deep interest in the affairs of fraternal organizations and was a member of General Albright Post, G. A, R., Three Springs Lodge, I. O. O. F. and Washington Camp, No. 512, P. O. S. of A. He seldom missed a meeting when he could possibly attend. In 1877 he commencd the publication of the Local Paper which he conducted for about 7 years. His illness dates back for some time but became of a serious character after his attendance at the G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia last spring. His wife, one son and two daughters survive him. The son Bruce and one daughter, Miss Maggie are at home. One daughter is married to Prof. Karl Keffer, of California, Pa.

Mr. Bence was a good man for whom we had the most profound respect. We always found him honorable and conscientious. He faithfully served his master and he has gone to his reward. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Washington, D. C.—Special Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is probably no place that offers so much in the way of sight-seeing and other things of general interest as Washington, D. C. Apart from being the Nation's Capital, the magnificent Goverment Buildings, beautifully planned public parks, and the country through which one passes in journeying to Washington would make the trip an ideal one.

With the object in view of allowing every one to visit Washington at a very reasonable outlay the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for four special excursions to that city on January 16, February 21, March 21, and April 11, 1895. Excursion tickets, good within ten days, and permitting of stopover in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below, good for use on dates above named on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited, Special train of parlor and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Pittsburg	8.05	A. M.	$9 00
Johnstown	10.22	"	7 35
Altoona	12.05	P. M.	7 35
Tyrone	12.27	"	7 25
Huntingdon	12.55	"	6 65
Mt. Union	1.15	"	6 30
McVeytown	1.35	"	5 95
Washington	arrive 7.45		

Passengers from branch points desiring to take the special train will use the following trains:—

Southwest Branch, Train No. 101, to Greensburg; Indiana Branch; Indiana Accommodation No. 82, to Blairsville Intersection; Martinsburg and Hollidasyburg, Accommodation Train No. 412, to Altoona; from Bedford, Train No. 4, to Huntingdon. Return coupons good on any regular train within the limit, except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above, For full information apply to Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

MARRIED.

LONG—CURFMAN.—At the home of the bride, by Rev. R. H. Stine, Dec. 20, 1894, Mr. Scott Long, of Cassville, and Miss Minnie Curfman, of Beavertown.

STEVENS—NEWMAN.—At the bride's home, near Hubelsville, Dec. 25, 1894, by Rev. R. H. Stine, Mr. Orion Stevens, of Mt. Morris, Ill., and Miss Etta Newman.

BRODE—DAVID—At the bride's home, Dec. 25, 1894, by Rev. R. H. Stine, Mr. George Brode and Miss Ada David, both of Newburg.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

THE INCOME TAX BLANKS

THE FORM THE TAXPAYER MUST FILL IN AND RETURN.

The Document Prepared by United States Treasury Experts—Must Be Attended to Before March 4th—Form for Personal Incomes —Who Must Make Returns.

After months of work by special experts of the United States Treasury, the blank forms on which persons and corporations will make their returns under the Income-Tax law have finally been prepared and approved by Secretary Carlisle.

The regulations showing how incomes are to be computed under the new act have already been published, and the blanks, which are now printed for the first time, show how taxpayers will have to make a return of their incomes.

The department has begun sending them out to the sixty-three collectors throughout the United States.

The blanks must be filled in and returned to the collectors on or before the first Monday in March, which this year falls on the 4th.

The form for personal incomes is No. 365, and is as follows:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Return of gains, profits and income received by citizens of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by other persons residing therein, having an income of more than $3500 for the year 1894; and by persons residing without the United States owning property therein, or engaged in any business, trade or profession carried on in the United States during said year; and by guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity. (Sections 27, 29 and 31, act of August 28, 1894.)

Return to be made to the collector or a deputy collector of the district on or before the first Monday of March, 1895, and the tax to be paid to the collector or deputy on or before the first day of July, 1895. Sections 29, 30 and 34, act of August 28, 1894.)

Annual return of gains, profits and income received by or accrued to ——, of ——, in the county of ——, and —— District of the State of ——, from the first day of January, 1894, to the thirty-first day of December, 1894, both days inclusive, pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws.

1. Gross profits from any business, or any interest therein, whenever carried on, $——.
2. From rents received or accrued during the year, $——.
3. From profits realized on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1892, $——.
4. From farming operations:
   Proceeds from sales of live-stock, $——.
   Proceeds from sales of agricultural products, $——.
5. Money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, $——.
6. Premium on bonds, stocks, notes or coupons, $——.
7. Income from profession, trade or other employment, except stated salary or pay, $——.
8. From salary, compensation or pay for particular services, and not including salary or compensation received from the United States, $——.
9. From salary or compensation received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including salary of Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress, $——.
10. From gains and profits, divided or undivided, of any partnership, $——.
11. From interest received or accrued within the year upon all notes, bonds, mortgages or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectible, $——.
12. From interest or coupons paid or accrued on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, of any corporation, company or association, $——.
13. From dividends or interest paid or accrued on the stock, capital or deposits of any corporation, company or association, $——.
14. Income of wife or minor children, computed on the same basis as this return, $——.
15. From all sources not above enumerated, viz: ( ), $——.

Total gains, profits and income, $——.

DEDUCTIONS.

1. Exempt by law, $4000.
2. Interest which has become due or which has been paid during the year, $——.
3. National, State, county, school or municipal taxes paid within the year, not including taxes assessed against local benefits, $——.
4. Amount expended in the purchase or production of live-stock or produce sold within the year, $——.
5. Necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation or profession, and not elsewhere deducted in this return, $——.
6. Losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits, $——.
7. Actual loses on sales of real estate purchased December 31, 1892, $——.
8. Debts ascertained within the year to be worthless, and not elsewhere deducted in this return, $——.
9. Salary, compensation or pay over $4000, from which the tax of two per centum has been deducted or withheld by any paymaster, disbursing officer or other person in the employ of the United States, $——.
10. Dividends heretofore included in the estimate of gross profits, under paragraph 13, received from corporations, companies or associations, on which the tax of two per centum has once been paid by such corporation, $——.

Total deductions, $——.

Taxable income for the year 1894, $——.

Amount of tax at two per cent., $——.

The person making the foregoing return is required to answer the following questions, namely:

1. Had your wife or any minor child or children of yours any income last year?
2. Have you included such income or incomes in this return?
3. Have you kept books of account?
4. Is your income herein estimated or taken from your books?
5. What are the particular items of "losses" set forth by you opposite paragraph 6 of "deductions," and when did each occur?
6. Are you a citizen of the United States, and what is your occupation?
7. How did you determine that debts returned by you as "worthless" could not be collected?
8. What were the "necessary expenses," and the amount of each class, included in the amount set opposite paragraph 5 of "deductions?"

The party making the foregoing return must subscribe to the following:

State of —— (ss).
County of ——

——, being duly sworn, on his oath (or affirmation), deposes and says that the foregoing return contains a full, true, particular and correct account of all gains, profits or income received by or accrued to —— from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the 31st day of December, 1894, both days inclusive, and that said return contains a true account of all his income from every source, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, undivided profits, wages or salary, or from any trade, profession, employment or vocation, or from any other source whatever, during said year; and that he has not received from any or all sources of income together any other sum for the said year besides what is herein set forth in detail, and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for said year as specifically stated in detail, and that the written answers to the above questions are true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ——, 1895. ——.

Where no return is made on Forum 365 or where the return shows a net income of less than $4000, the person must make a sworn statement that his income did not exceed $4000, and the collector, if satisfied that the statement is true, must so certify.

Where the person about to be assessed has already rendered a return in another district he is required to make a sworn declaration to that effect, and if the collector is satisfied that it is true he must so certify.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ENGLAND has Chinese house servants.

OUR woolen mills employ 219,000 persons.

THE Carnegie Steel Company will erect a plant at Lorain, Ohio.

A BIG increase of membership is reported by the Coachmen's organizations.

IN Malaga and other Adalusian cities Africans are crowding out white labor, it is claimed.

THE St. Bartholomew Loan Bureau, of New York City, has lent $195,000 to poor wage-earners.

IN the northern portion of Florida, around Baldwin, mosquito masks are worn by outdoor workmen.

THERE are no idle cigar makers now in Key West, Fla., and all the factories are crowded with orders.

IN the Pawtucket Valley (R. I.) mills 15,000 people struck because they were ordered to work on New Year's Day.

JAMES SIMPSON, a New York dry goods merchant, died shortly after distributing $15,000 among his employes.

PRODUCTION of pig iron throughout the country is at the rate of about 9,000,000 tons a year, nearly at the highest point.

THE operators in the Massillon (Ohio) coal district have decided to stand by the arbitrators' award, and another strike will result.

LETTER-CARRIERS are in luck just now. The Court of Claims is allowing them pay for time worked in excess of eight hours a day.

THE striking cloakmakers of New York, who are almost starving, are receiving food from a relief committee representing other trade organizations.

A REPORT from Pittsburg says that owing to a twenty per cent. cut in the price of plate glass there will be a war that will cause a shut down of all small factories.

THE Junior Order of United American Mechanics have decided to erect a National orphans' home, and the committee to select the site is to meet in Pittsburg, Penn.

THE art of making Gobelin tapestry is being learned by four American boys at a factory at Williamsbridge, N. Y. They are probably the first Americans to learn this trade.

THE cotton planters of the Yazoo Delta have just concluded a convention at Nitayuma, Miss., at which steps were taken to fix a scale of wages for cotton hands all over the Cotton States.

THE great packing house of Armour & Co., in Chicago, employing 3500 men, have given notice that the hours of work will be shortened from ten to eight, and that the pay will be correspondingly reduced.

SECRETARY PATRICK MCBRYDE, of the United Mine Workers' Union, has headed a movement to take twenty-five or thirty local and State assemblies out of the Knights of Labor and form an independent organization at Columbus, Ohio.

THE employes in the main shops of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad at Lima, Ohio, have demanded an increase in working hours. They complain that they cannot earn living wages in eight hours and want nine hours of work.

GEORGE WILKINSON, for forty years connected with the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company, died at his office at the works, in Elmwood, near Providence, R. I., aged seventy-six. He was once ranked as the finest designer on silver in the world.

THE Empress of China, has started a vast silk weaving department, in which employment will be given to thousands of girls and women. The industry will be carried on in the palace grounds, which Her Majesty, by Chinese custom, is forbidden to leave.

TREASURY FINANCES.

Anticipated Receipts From the New Tariff and the Income Tax.

The first six months of the current fiscal year, four months of which have come under the operation of the new Tariff law, give some indications of what may reasonably be expected in the months to come after the Tariff law has become effective in all its multitudinous details. The receipts for the six months have aggregated $159,500,000 and the expenditures in the same time have been $189,000,000, an excess of expenditures over receipts of $28,500,000. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the excess of expenditures over receipts was $38,000,000.

An annual revenue of $53,000,000 or more, it is anticipated, will eventually be derived from these two sources, which will bring the receipts for the balance of the fiscal year up to Secretary Carlisle's estimate as submitted to Congress. The December receipts show an increase over November of $2,500,000 and November showed a slight increase over October, indicating that business is adjusting itself to settled tariff rates.

Of the receipts for December $11,250,000 came from customs duties, an increase of $1,000,000 over the November receipts from this source. The expenditures for December were $3,000,000 less than for November.

Against this gratifying exhibit is to be set off the fact that the gold reserve continues to decline.

THE coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during December was $3,456,663, of which $2,072,042 was gold, $1,270,028 silver, and $114,593 minor coins. Of the silver coined $250,341 was in standard dollars.

A CHARGE of dynamite set off for the amusement of visitors to the Chicago drainage canal the other day threw a big bowlder which killed one of them.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

RUDYARD KIPLING believes in ghosts.

A MONUMENT is to be erected to Bismarck in Dresden, Germany.

EDWIN N. CURTIS, recently elected Mayor of Boston, is thirty-three years of age.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING is going to leave Kansas and go into business in Texas.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, the late Premier of Canada, left an estate of but a few thousand dollars.

JACOB S. COXEY gives it out that he is a candidate for the Populist nomination for the Presidency.

CZAR NICHOLAS II. ushered in the new year with the pardoning of 20,000 political and other prisoners.

JOHN FITZGERALD, ex-President of the Irish National League of America, died recently at Lincoln, Neb.

CAPTAIN MCCLURE, the new Vice-Admiral of the Chinese fleet, has had a long experience in Eastern waters.

S. KURINO, the Japanese Minister, is said to be quite a lion in Washington society. He speaks English fluently.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S daily mail of begging epistles would be large enough to give business activity to a small postoffice.

JAMES W. DAVIDSON, the young Minnesota arctic explorer, has started for the celestial kindgdom to explore "The Unknown in China."

EDISON wears no overcoat, even in the coldest weather. He has three suits of nether garments, which he puts off and on according to circumstances.

HENRY LOOMIS NELSON, the new editor of Harper's Weekly, was a Washington correspondent in 1878, and was a clerk for Carlisle when he was Speaker.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES has conducted every campaign against the Indians in the last fourteen years. He was born in Massachusetts fifty-five years ago.

THE Duke of York is making arrangements for a visit to Canada next spring. After spending some time in the Dominion the Duke will proceed to Australia.

JERRY SIMPSON, of Kansas, says that he will leave Congress a bankrupt; that he has even mortgaged his home to pay his expenses in public life on $5000 a year.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the novelist, was buried on the top of Vaca Mountain, Samoa, 1400 feet above the sea, in a spot which he had selected for a burial place.

SENATOR JOE BROWN, of Georgia, who died a short time ago, left an estate estimated all the way from $1,500,000 to $10,000,000, all of which, by the terms of his will, is to be divided equally between his widow and children.

MRS. HENRY GREEN, the richest woman in the United Staets, says that Edward M. Robinson, the executor of her father's will, owes her $9,000,000, and he says that she is a crank, and is trying to screw some money out of him.

J. C. BURROWS FOR SENATOR

The Michigan Congressman Receives the Nomination.

The short term Senatorial caucus of the Republican Legislators of Michigan at Lansing resulted in an all-round surprise for the politicians. Congressman Julius Cæsar Burrows was nominated on the second ballot. The nomination is equivalent to election.

JULIUS CÆSAR BURROWS.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Burrows, 64; Olds, 32; Patton, 25; Stephenson, 7; Hubbell, 5. The second ballot gave Burrows 70, Olds, 32; Patton, 25, and Hubbell, 4. That ended the battle amid the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Burrows takes the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Stockbridge.

Julius C. Burrows is a resident of Kalamazoo. He was born at North East, Erie County, Penn., on January 9, 1837. After receiving a common school and academic education he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served as an officer in the Union Army during the years 1862-64, and after the war entered politics, first as Prosecuting-Attorney of Kalamazoo County, Mich. He was first elected to Congress in 1872, and served in the XLIIId, XLVIth and XLVIIth sessions of that body. He was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury by President Arthur in 1884, but declined the office, preferring to go back to Congress, which he re-entered in 1885. He has served continuously since that date.

HORSE THIEVES LYNCHED.

Vigilants Hang Three Captured in Oklahoma.

News was received from Kingfisher, Oklahoma, of the hanging of three horse thieves in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. The settlers have been the victims of marauding bands of horse and cattle thieves, and finding the authorities too slow in bringing offenders to justice, vigilance committees were organized.

Horse thieves have been particularly bold of late, and the vigilants a few days ago started on the trail of one band, followed it into the Panhandle of Texas, back, into the Cheyenne country, and overtook it near Cantonment. Here a bloody battle was fought, resulting in the wounding of George Giskell and Simeon Campbell.

After several hours of hard fighting the vigilants succeeded in routing and capturing three of the thieves. The prisoners refused to give their names or make any disclosures that would lead to the arrest of the band, but were surly and defiant.

After a few moments' consultation the vigilants took the prisoners to a convenient spruce tree, hanged them, riddled their bodies with bullets and left them hanging as a warning to their fellows.

BLUEFIELDS REPORT.

Great Britain Recognizes the Sovereignty of Nicaragua.

The President sent to the Senate a full report of the Bluefields affair with all the correspondence relating thereto.

The correspondence includes a copy of a convention concluded on the 20th of November last, by which it is declared that the Mosquito Indians agree wholly to submit to the laws and authorities of Nicaragua.

"Great Britain," Secretary Gresham adds, "has given this Government the most positive assurance that she asserts no right of sovereignty or protection over the territory, but, on the contrary, respects the full and paramount sovereignty of the Government of Nicaragua."

Thus is settled an international dispute of fifty years' standing.

SIAM'S PRINCE DEAD.

Heir to the Throne of the White Elephant Kingdom Passes Away.

The Crown Prince of Siam died at Bangkok after a short illness. He had been stricken with a disease of the kidneys. A ball was going on at the English Embassy when the news of the Prince's death was announced. The festivities were immediately stopped. In dismissing his guests Mr. de Bunsen, the English Minister, made a speech, expressing condolence with the royal family in its bereavement.

Maha Vajirunhis, Crown Prince of Siam, was only sixteen years old. He was born in June, 1878, and early in 1887 was proclaimed Crown Prince and heir to the Siamese throne.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

1	MILK AND CREAM.		
Trade was reported fairly active during the past week under a good demand. The platform surplus sold at an average of $1.57 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price 3c. per quart net to the shipper.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,542,101		
Condensed milk, gals	12,360		
Cream, gals	36,817		
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	23
Western, extras	—	@	25
Western, firsts	21	@	23
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	20
State—Extra	—	@	19
Firsts	—	@	18
Thirds to seconds	12	@	13
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	10	@	16
Factory, firkins	11	@	14
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10⅝
State Factory—Part skims, choice	—	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	9
Full skims	2	@	3
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh	25	@	26
Jersey—Fancy	26	@	27
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	25
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 12½	@	2 15
Medium, 1894, choice	1 70	@	1 72½
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 70
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 90
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Grape Fruit	2 00	@	3 50
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	1 50	@	2 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	13 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 00	@	3 75
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Baldwin	2 00	@	3 00
Common qualities	1 25	@	1 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	16	@	18
Concord	16	@	18
	HOPS.		
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	11	@	12
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	11	@	12
Good to prime	8½	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	30	@	35
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Chickens, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	16
Western	9	@	10
Jersey, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	12	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb	7	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, St. & Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Long Island	1 75	@	1 87
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 50
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
White	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	7 00
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	60
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 00
Green peas	2 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	5 00
String beans, ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Spinach, Norfolk	3 50	@	4 00
Lettuce	5 00	@	7 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	60⅝
May	—	@	62⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	51¾
Oats—No. 2 White	38¾	@	39½
Track White	—	@	—
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	62	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 40
Clover	9 00	@	9 75
Lard—City Steam	6⅝	@	6¾
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9½
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 80	@	5 10
Dressed	5	@	7¼

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.

This recipe requires one pint of cold boiled potato cubes, one level teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one level tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of finely minced onion, one half teaspoonful of minced parsley. Season the potatoes with salt and pepper. Put the butter and onion in the frying pan and cook slowly until the onion begins to turn a delicate straw color. Now add the potatoes, and cook over a hot fire for five minutes, stirring with a fork. Add the parsley and cook for one minute longer. Serve very hot.—New York World.

CROWNED LAMB.

For this buy the ribs of the lamb, crack at each joint on the meat side and cut through to the skin, being very careful not to cut or break the skin and the fat immediately underneath. Now twist this around, skin side in, forming a crown, allowing the bones of the chops, which have been Frenched, to stand up in the form of a crown, sew it with twine, stand in a baking pan, dust it with pepper; put one-half cupful of water in the pan, add a teaspoonful of salt and bake in a quick oven for one hour, bastiug three or four times. Dish on a large round dish or platter. Have ready some nicely seasoned green peas, pour them into the crown and around the base and serve.—New York Observer.

BROWN BREAD PLUM PUDDING.

Soften in cold water and squeeze dry about a pint of scraps of bread which have been dried in the oven, put them in a mixing bowl with a loaf of Boston brown bread or home made Indian corn bread cut in thin slices; pour over these a pint of milk and a cupful of molasses, and soften them while the other ingredients are being prepared as follows: Remove the strings from a pound of suet and chop it fine; peal and chop six apples, or use a pint of canned apples, or apple sauce made from evaporated apples, clean and flour a pound of seedless rasins or currants; if a little citron, candied lemon or orange peel can be used the flavor will be good, otherwise grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice of one lemon; beat two or three eggs to a foam and add them, and finally stir in a pound of flour sifted with two tablespoonfuls of baking powder; thoroughly mix all these ingredients put them into an earthen pudding dish and bake the pudding slowly or at least two hours.—New York News.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Calicoes that are apt to look too "shiny" should be ironed on the wrong side.

Iron rust may be removed from white fabric with salt and lemon juice.

Pans and kettles will last much longer if they are placed before the fire a few minutes to get thoroughly dry inside.

Do not have the irons very hot for ironing calicoes and figured chintzes, a hot iron will fade and turn the colors more than washing.

A new special spoon for dishing green peas has the handle ornamented with a vine that ends in a partly opened pod full of peas. The bowl of the spoon is perforated.

A dish of hot, well-cooken oatmeal, mixed with chopped dates or figs, is at present the form of fruit and cereal meeting with most approval from several well-known food specialists.

Dip shirt bosoms, collars, cuffs, etc. in the cooked starch after they are rinsed and then ring them out of cold starch after they have been dried. This will give them the stiffness required.

To tighten caneseat chairs turn up the chair bottom and wash the canework thoroughly with soap water and a soft cloth. Let it dry in the sun and it will be as firm as when new, provided the cane has not been broken.

Five or six quarts of biscuit flour can be prepared at a time by taking one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, or three of baking powder to every quart of flour, sifting it thoroughly three times and put away for use.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Tomb and Temple."

TEXT: "From India even unto Ethiopia."—Esther i., 1.

In all the Bible this is the only book in which the word India occurs, but it stands for a realm of vast interest in the time of Esther, as in our time. It yielded then, as now, spices and silks and cotton and rice and indigo and ores of all richness and precious stones of all sparkle and had a civilization of its own as marked as Egyptian or Grecian or Roman civilization. It holds the costliest tomb ever built and the most unique and wonderful idolatrous temple ever opened. For practical lessons in this, my sixth discourse in round the world series, I show you that tomb and temple of India.

In a journey around the world it may not be easy to tell the exact point which divides the pilgrimage into halves. But there was one structure toward which we were all the time traveling, and having seen that we felt that if we saw nothing more our expedition would be a success. That one object was the Taj Mahal of India. It is the crown of the whole earth. The spirits of architecture met to enthrone a king, and the spirit of the Parthenon of Athens was there, and the spirit of St. Sophia of Constantinople was there, and the spirit of St. Izaak of St. Petersburg was there, and the spirit of the Baptistery of Pisa was there, and the spirits of the pyramid and of Luxor obelisk, and of the Porcelain tower of Nankin, and of St. Mark's of Venice, and the spirits of all the great towers, great cathedrals, great mausoleums, great sarcophagi, great capitols for the living and of great necropolises for the dead were there. And the presiding genius of the throng with gavel of Parian marble smote the table of Russian malachite, and called the throng of spirits to order, and called for a vote as to which spirit should wear the chief crown, and mount the chief throne, and wave the chief scepter, and by unanimous acclaim the cry was: "Long live the spirit of Taj, king of all the spirits of architecture! Thine is the Taj Mahal of India!"

The building is about six miles from Agra, and as we rode out in the early dawn we heard nothing but the hoofs and wheels that pulled and turned us along the road, at every yard of which our expectations rose until we had some thought that we might be disappointed at the first glimpse, as some say they were disappointed. But how can any one be disappointed with the Taj is almost as great a wonder to me as the Taj itself. There are some people always disappointed, and who knows but that having entered heaven they may criticise the architecture of the temple and the cut of the white robes, and say that the River of Life is not quite up to their expectations, and that the white horses on which the conquerors ride seem a little spring halt or spavined?

My son said, "There it is!" I said, "Where?" For that which he saw to be the building seemed to me to be more like the morning cloud blushing under the stare of the rising sun. It seemed not so much built up from earth as let down from heaven. Fortunately you stop at an elaborated gateway of red sandstone one-eighth of a mile from the Taj, an entrance so high, so arched, so graceful, so four domed, so painted and chiseled and scrolled that you come very gradually upon the Taj, which structure is enough to intoxicate the eye and stun the imagination and entrance the soul. We go up the winding stairs of this majestic entrance of the gateway, and buy a few pictures, and examine a few curios, and from it look off upon the Taj, and descend to the pavement of the garden that raptures everything between the gateway and the ecstacy of marble and precious stones. You pass along a deep stream of water in which all manner of brilliant fins swirl and float. There are eighty-four fountains that spout and bend and arch themselves to fall in showers of pearl in basins of snowy whiteness. Beds of all imaginable flora greet the nostril before they do the eye and seem to roll in waves of color as you advance toward the vision you are soon to have of what human genius did when it did its best; moon flowers, lilacs, marigolds, tulips and almost everywhere the lotus; thickets of bewildering bloom; on either side trees from many lands bend their arborescence over your head or seem with convoluted branches to reach out their arms toward you in welcome. On and on you go amid tamarind and cypress and poplar and oleander and yew and sycamore and banyan and palm and trees of such novel branch and leaf and girth you cease to ask their name or nativity.

As you approach the door of the Taj one experiences a strange sensation of awe and tenderness and humility and worship. The building is only a grave, but what a grave! Built for a queen, who, according to some, was very good, and according to others very bad. I choose to think she was very good. At any rate, it makes me feel better to think that this commemorative pile was set up for the immortalization of virtue rather than vice. The Taj is a mountain of white marble, but never such walls faced each other with exquisiteness; never such a tomb was cut from block of alabaster; never such a congregation of precious stones brightened and gloomed and blazed and chastened and glorified a building since sculptor's chisel cut its first curve, or painter's pencil traced its first figure, or mason's plumb line measured its first wall, or architect's compass swept its first circle.

The Taj has sixteen great arched windows, four at each corner; also at each of the four corners of the Taj stands a minaret 137 feet high; also at each side of this building is a splendid mosque of red sandstone. Two hundred and fifty years has the Taj stood, and yet not a wall is cracked, nor a mosaic loosened, nor an arch sagged, nor a panel dulled. The storms of 250 winters have not marred nor the heats of 250 summers disintegrated a marble. There is no story of age written by mosses on its white surface. Montaz, the queen, was beautiful, and Shah Jehan, the king, here proposed to let all the centuries of time know it. She was married at twenty years of age and died at twenty-nine. Her life ended as another life began. As the rose bloomed the rosebush perished.

To adorn this dormitory of the dead, at the command of the king, Bagdad sent to this building its cornelian and Ceylon its lapis lazuli, and Punjab its jasper, and Persia its amethyst, and Thibet its turquoise, and Lanka its sapphire, and Yemen its agate, and Punna its diamonds and blood stones, and sardonyx and chalcedony and moss agates are as common as though they were pebbles. You find one spray of vine beset with eighty and another with 100 stones. Twenty thousand men were twenty years in building it, and although the labor was slave labor, and not paid for, the building cost what would be about $60,000,000 of our American money. Some of the jewels have been picked out of the wall by iconoclasts or conquerors, and substitutes of less value have taken their places, but the vines, the traceries, the arabesques, the spandrels, the entablatures are so wondrous that you feel like dating the rest of your life from the day you first saw them. In letters of black marble the whole of the Koran is spelled out in and on this august pile. The king sleeps in the tomb beside the queen, although he intended to build a palace as black as this was white on the opposite side of the river for himself to sleep in. Indeed the foundation of such a necropolis of black marble is still there, and from the white to the black temple of the dead a bridge was to cross, but the son dethroned him and imprisoned him, and it is wonderful that the king had any place at all in which to be buried. Instead of windows to let in the light upon the two tombs, there is a trellis work of marble, marble cut so delicately thin that the sun shines through it as easily as through glass. Look the world over and find so much translucency, canopies, traceries, lace work, embroideries of stone.

We had heard of the wonderful resonance of this Taj, and so I tried it. I suppose there are more sleeping echoes in that building waiting to be wakened by the human voice than in any building every constructed, I uttered one word, and there seemed descending invisible choirs in full chant, and there was a reverbration that kept on long after one would have expected it to cease. When a line of a hymn was sung, there were replying, rolling, rising, falling, interweaving sounds that seemed modulated by beings seraphic. There were aerial sopranos and bassos, soft, high, deep, tremulous, emotional, commingling. It was like an antiphonal of heaven. But there are four or five Taj Mahals. It has one appearance at sunrise, another at noon, another at sunset and another by moonlight. Indeed the silver trowel of the moon, and the golden trowel of the sunlight, and the leaden trowel of the storm build and rebuild the glory, so that it never seems twice alike. It has all moods, all complexions, all grandeurs. From the top of the Taj, which is 250 feet high, springs a spire thirty feet higher, and that is enameled gold. What an anthem in eternal rhythm! Lyrics and elegies in marble. Sculptured hosanna. Masonry as of supernatural hands. Mighty doxology in stone. I shall see nothing to equal it till I see the great white throne, and on it Him from whose face the earth and heavens flee away.

The Taj is the pride of India, and especially of Mohammedanism. An English officer at the fortress told us that when during the general mutiny in 1857 the Mohammedans proposed insurrection at Agra the English Government aimed the guns of the fort at the Taj and said, "You make insurrection, and that same day we will blow your Taj to atoms, and that threat ended the disposition for mutiny at Agra.

But I thought while looking at that palace for the dead all this constructed to cover a handful of dust, but even that handful has probably gone from the mausoleum. How much better it would have been to expend $60,000,000, which the Taj Mahal cost, for the living. What asylums it might have built for the sick, what houses for the homeless! What improvement our century has made upon other centuries in lifting in honor of the departed memorial churches, memorial hospitals, memorial reading rooms, memorial observatories. By all possible means let us keep the memory of departed loved ones fresh in mind, and let there be an appropriate headstone or monument in the cemetery, but there is a dividing line between reasonable commemoration and wicked extravagance. The Taj Mahal has its uses as an architectural achievement, eclipsing all other architecture, but as a memorial of a departed wife and mother it expresses no more than the plainest slab in many a country graveyard. The best monument we can any of us have built for us when we are gone is in the memory of those whose sorrows we have alleviated, in the wounds we have healed, in the kindnesses we have done, in the ignorance we have enlightened, in the recreant we have reclaimed, in the souls we have saved. Such a monument is built out of material more lasting than marble or bronze and will stand amid the eternal splendors long after the Taj Mahal of India shall have gone down in the ruins of a world of which it was the costliest adornment. But I promised to show you not only a tomb of India, but a unique heathen temple, and it is a temple underground.

With miner's candle we had seen something of the underside of Australia, as at Gimpie, as with guide's torch we had seen at different times something of the underside of America, as in Mammoth cave, but we are now to enter one of the sacred cellars of India, commonly called the Elephanta caves. We had it all to ourselves, the steam yacht that was to take us about fifteen miles over the harbor of Bombay and between enchanted islands, and along shores whose curves and gulches and pictured rocks gradually prepared the mind for appreciation of the most unique spectacle in India. The morning had been full of thunder and lightning and deluge, but the atmospheric agitations had ceased, and the cloudy ruins of the storm were piled up in the heavens, huge enough and darkly purple enough to make the skies as grandly picturesque as the earthly scenery amid which we moved.

After an hour's cutting through the water we came to the long pier reaching from the island called Elephanta. It is an island small of girth, but 600 feet high. It declines into the marshes of mangrove. But the whole island is one tangle of foliage and verdure; convolvulus creeping the ground; mosses climbing the rocks; vines sleeving the long arms of the trees; red flowers here and there in the woods, like incendiary's torch trying to set the groves on fire—cactus and acacia vying as to which can most charm the beholder; tropical bird meeting particolored butterfly in jungles planted the same summer the world was born. We stepped out of the boat amid enough natives to afford all the help we needed for landing and guidance. You can be carried by coolies in an easy chair, or you can walk, if you are blessed with two stout limbs, which the psalmist evidently lacked, or he would not have so depreciated them when he said: "The Lord taketh no pleasuoe in the legs of a man." We passed up some stone steps, and between the walls we saw awaiting us a cobra, one of those snakes which great the traveler ofttimes in India, Two of the guides left the cobra dead by the wayside. They must have been Mohammedans, for Hindoos never kill that sacred reptile.

And now we come near the famous temple hewn from one rock of porphyry at least 800 years ago. On either side of the chief temple is a chapel, these cut out of the same stone. So vast was the undertaking and to the Hindoo was so great the human impossibility that they say the gods scooped out this structure from the rock and carved the pillars and hewed its shape into gigantic idols and dedicated it to all the grandeurs. We climb many stone steps before we get to the gateways. The entrance to this temple has sculptured doorkeepers leaning on sculptured devils. How strange! But I have seen doorkeepers of churches and auditoriums who seemed to be leaning on the demons of bad ventilation and asphyxia. Doorkeepers ought to be leaning on the angels of health and comfort and life. All the sextons and janitors of the earth who have spoiled sermons and lectures and poisoned the lungs of audiences by inefficiency ought to visit this cave of Elephanta and beware of what these doorkeepers are doing, when instead of leaning on the angelic they lean on the demoniac.

In these Elephanta caves everything is on a Samsonian and Titanian scale. With chisels that were dropped from nerveless hands at least eight centuries ago, the forms of the gods Brahma and Vishnu and Siva were cut into the everlasting rock. Siva is here represented by a figure sixteen feet nine inches high, one-half man and one-half woman. Run a line from the center of the forehead straight to the floor of the rock, and you divide this idol into masculine and feminine. Admired as this idol is by many, it was to me about the worst thing that was ever cut into porphyry, perhaps because there is hardly anything on earth so objectionabje as a being half man and half woman. Do be one or other, my hearer. Man is admirable and woman is admirable, but either in flesh or trap-rock a compromise of the two is hideous. Save us from effeminate men and masculine women!

Yonder is the King Ravana worshiping. Yonder is the scultured representation of the marriage of Siva and Parhati. Yonder is Daksha, the son of Brahma, born from the thumb of his right hand. He had sixty daughters. Seventeen of those daughters were married to Kasyapa and became the mothers of the human race. Yonder is a god with three heads. The center God has a crown wound with necklaces of skulls. The right hand god is in a paroxysm of rage, with forehead of snakes, and in its hand is a cobra. The left hand god has pleasure in all its features, and the hand has a flower. But there are gods and goddesses in all directions. The chief temple of this rock is 130 feet square and has twenty-six pillars rising to the roof. After the conquerors of other lands and the tourists from all lands have defaced and chipped and blasted and carried away curios and mementos for museums and homes, there are enough entrancements left to detain one unless he is cautious until he is down with some of the malarias which encompass this island or get bitten with some of its snakes. Yes, I felt the chilly dampness of the place and left this congress of gods; this pandemonium of demons, this pantheon of indifferent deities, and came to the steps and looked off upon the waters which rolled and flashed around the steam yacht that was waiting to return with us to Bombay. As we stepped aboard, our minds filled with the idols of the Elephanta caves, I was impressed as never before with the thought that man must have a religion of some kind even if he has to contrive one himself, and he must have a god even though he make it with his own hand. I rejoice to know the day will come when the one God of the universe will be acknowledged throughout India.

That evening of our return to Bombay I visited the Young Men's Christian Association with the same appointments that you find in the Young Men's Christian Associations of Europe and America, and the night after that I addressed a throng of native children who are in the schools of the Christian missions. Christian universities gather under their wing of benediction a host of the young men of this country. Bombay and Calcutta, the two great commercial cities of India, feel the elevating power of an aggressive Christianity. Episcopalian liturgy, and Presbyterian Westminster catechism, and Methodist anxious seat, and Baptist waters of consecration now stand where once basest idolatries had undisputed sway. The work which Shoemaker Carey inaugurated at Serampore, India, translating the Bible into forty different dialects, and leaving his wornout body amid the natives whom he had come to save, and going up into the heavens from which he can better watch all the field—that work will be completed in the salvation of the millions of India, and beside him gazing from the same high places stand Bishop Heber and Alexander Duff and John Scudder and Mackay, who fell at Delhi, and Moncrieff, who fell at Cawnpur, and Polehampton, who fell at Lucknow, and Freeman, who fell at Futtigarb, and all heroes and heroines who for Christ's sake lived and died for the Christinization of India, and their heaven will not be complete until the Ganges that washes the ghats of heathen temples shall roll between churches of the living God, and the trampled womanhood of Hindooism shall have all the rights purchased by him who amid the cuts and stabs of his own assassination cried out, "Behold thy mother!" and from Bengal Bay to Arabian Ocean, and from the Himalayas to the coast of Coromandel there be lifted hosannas to Him who died to redeem all nations. In that day Elephanta cave will be one of the places where idols are "cast to the moles and bats."

If any clergyman asks me, as an unbelieving minister of religion once asked the Duke of Wellington, "Do you not think that the work of converting the Hindoos is all a practical farce?" I answer him as Wellington answered the unbelieved minister, "Look to your marching orders, sir!" Or if any one having joined in the gospel attack feels like retreating I say to him, as General Havelock said to a retreating regiment, "The enemy are in front, not in the rear," and leading them again into the fight, though two horses had been shot under him.

Indeed the taking of this world for Christ will be no holiday celebration, but as tremendous as when in India during the mutiny of 1857 a fortress manned by sepoys was to be captured by Sir Colin Campbell and the army of Britain. The sepoys hurled upon the attacking columns burning missiles and grenades, and fired on them shot and shell, and poured on them from the ramparts burning oil until a writer who witnessed it says, "It was a picture of pandemonium." Then Sir Colin addressed his troops, saying, "Remember the women and children must be rescued!" and his men replied: "Aye, aye, Sir Colin! We stood by you at Balaklava, and we stand by you here." And then came the triumphant assault of the battlements. So in this gospel campaign, which proposes capturing the very last citadel of idolatry and sin and hoisting over it the banner of the cross we may have hurled upon us mighty opposition an iscorn and obloquy, and many may fall before the work is done, yet at every call for new onset let the cry of the church be: "Aye, aye, great captain of our salvation! We stood by thee in other conflicts, and we will stand by thee to the last." And then, if not in this world, then from the battlements of the next, as the last Appolyonic fortification shall crash into ruin, we will join in the shout, "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory!" "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

The Inventor of "Bloomers" Dead.

Mrs. Amelia J. Bloomer, wife of D. C. Bloomer, died recently at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She was one of the earliest advocates of rational dress for women, as her public use of the new costume caused it to be called the Bloomer costume.

She was seventy-seven years old, and a native of Homer, N. Y. She was married in 1840, and issued the Lily, a woman suffrage paper, from 1849 to 1853. She came to Council Bluffs about twenty-five years ago. She attained a National reputation as a lecturer and advocate of woman suffrage and temperance.

Bismarck Visits His Wife's Grave.

Before leaving Varzin Prince Bismarck paid a farewell visit to the chapel in which the remains of the Princess are resting. The scene, which made a deep impression upon those who witnessed it, was the Prince sitting beneath a fir tree, leaning upon his stick, and his eyes turned toward the grave of the Princess. It was with great difficulty that his physicians prevailed upon him to leave Varzin and give up his daily visits to the grave of his beloved wife.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 13.

Lesson Text: "Feeding the Five Thousand," Mark vi., 30-44—Golden Text: Luke i., 53—Commentary.

30. The apostles, having been sent forth to heal the sick and to preach the gospel, returned and told Jesus all things, both what they had done and what they had taught. They went forth in His name and wrought and taught in His name and returned and reported to Him. This is just the thing for every worker to do—go forth from Him, work and speak in His name, and then tell Him all and leave it with Him.

31. No leisure even to eat. What a description of the life of Him who went about doing good! Truly He pleased not Himself (Rom. xv., 3). He lived wholly unto God and sought to lead weary ones into His own rest and peace, even to rest in God and in His pleasure. No leisure for Himself, but every moment for others and their good. Though He considered not Himself, He did consider His apostles and their comfort; hence His invitation to come aside and rest awhile.

32. They went by ship, and He went in the ship with them. They were a little company, yet one was an unbeliever, but He loved them all and sought their welfare. There are about 1200 souls on this ship, and He loves them all, and many of them love Him, but there are many unbelievers. We can tell them as far as possible of His love and leave results to Him.

33. The people saw them crossing the lake and ran afoot and outwent them and came unto Him. Would not multitudes come unto Him to-day if He were kept before them in somewhat of His loveliness by the doing and teaching of His followers? Multitudes in heathendom would come to Him if they only knew of Him and His love for them.

34. He was neither angry nor grieved when He saw the multitudes, although He had brought His disciples apart to rest, but He had compassion, was sorry they had no shepherd and began to feed their hungry souls. In Ezek. xxxiv., 2, we read of shepherds who feed themselves instead of their flocks and scatter and neglect the sheep instead of caring for them.

35. It did not prove such a resting time as many seek, for He taught them till the day was far spent, and the disciples began to think that it was time to send them away. How little of their Master's spirit these men had—how little we have! He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many (Math. xx, 28).

36. The disciples felt sorry that the multitudes were hungry, but had no thought of feeding them, only of sending them away to get something. It is so much easier to send people away than to spend our thoughts and time and strength in caring for them. It is so much more like Jesus to care for them, even though it takes time and strength and care and denial of self.

37. How surprised the disciples must have been, when instead of sending them away, as they suggested, He said: "Give ye them to eat!" Their surprise is manifest in the question of this verse. John says that Jesus, to prove Philip, asked Him whence they should buy bread to feed this multitude. And Philip suggested that 200 pennyworth might give every one a little. Thus vain and fruitless are all our calculations and plans in reference to the Lord's work.

38. He asks what they have in the way of food. Andrew discovers that a lad has five loaves and two small fishes, but thinks the fact hardly worth mentioning (John vi., 8, 9). We are such creatures of sight that we seem unable to believe that the thing can be done unless we see the wherewithal. Moses failed in this matter when he asked if all the flocks and herds should be slain to give the people the meat the Lord promised (Num. xi., 21, 23). Sarah failed when she laughed at the Lord's promise (Gen. xviii., 13, 14). Let us walk by faith, not by sight, and let our hearts cry out, "Ah, Lord God, there is nothing too hard for Thee" (Jer. xxxii., 17).

39. He now begins to work, they having calculated and looked around, apparently in vain, and having come to their wits' end, but everything must be done in order; hence they are commanded to sit down in companies. There is no peace nor victory by looking within or around, but only by looking unto Him.

40. In companies convenient to be waited upon they are now seated upon the green grass, for there was much of it. See last verse and John vi., 10. "Let all things be done decently and in order" is a law of Scripture (I Cor. xiv., 4), for, although we read in Gen. i., 2, that "the earth was without form and void," we read in Isa. xiv., 18, that the Lord did not make it that way. See R. V.

41. The loaves and fishes pass from the lad's hands into the hands of Jesus. The lad gives them wholly and unreservedly up. Then Jesus acknowledges the Father by looking up to heaven for a blessing upon them, after which He passes the food to the disciples to be passed on to the people. All can see that the disciples are not doing this, but are simply the messengers or waiters, and Jesus acknowledges that He is not doing it, but the Father in heaven, even as He said in John xiv., 10.

42. "And they did all eat and were filled." Not each one a little, as Phillip had suggested, but each as much as they would (John vi., 11). It is not the Lord's way to give a little, but rather to fill full. "Be filled with the Spirit," "Let the Lord dwell in you richly," "Drink abundantly, O beloved!" are some of His words which indicate His pleasure. He would have us full of joy and peace (Rom. xv., 13) to our good and to His great glory—no cares nor anxieties nor plans nor worries, but the quietness and joyfulness of children.

43. He will have nothing of His lost (John vi., 12), and if so careful about loaves and fishes how much more about His redeemed ones bought by His precious blood! Yet there are saved ones who cannot seem to trust Him to keep that which He has redeemed with so great a price. Let all such consider their own carefulness of precious things and ask if they are better than He. Let them eat and rest on John x., 28, 29; II Tim. i., 12.

44. The number fed and filled was 5000 men, besides women and children (Math. xiv., 21), but it was not wonderful to Him, who for forty years had fed millions miraculously. He is the very same Jesus still, and can use you, dear reader, to feed and bless hungry thousands if you will only put yourself as unreservedly in His hands as the lad put his loaves, and be willing to live wholly and only for His pleasure. This seems to be the only miracle recorded by each of the four evangelists. May it not be to teach us that the great mission of every believer is to have compassion upon and save and feed the perishing?—Lesson Helper.

Advised to Eat Prairie Dogs.

A prominent Nebraskan, in view of the scarcity of food and the great number of prairie dogs, advises his destitute fellow citizens to eat these animals. He says that they are excellent food, and describes them as a link between the squirrel and the ground hog.

LATER NEWS.

JOHN and Michael Berbrick, aged five and four years old respectively, were suffocated while locked in a room in New York City.

ALL miners at Dubois and Reynoldsville, in Pennsylvania, struck on account of wholesale discharges. Three thousand men became idle.

THE Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Anna was destroyed by a fire. All of the 600 lunatics escaped with their lives, with one exception. The south wing of the main building of the Ohio State Asylum for Imbeciles at Columbus was totally destroyed by fire.

AT Harrodsburg, Ky., John S. Van Arsdall, Sheriff of Mercer County, shot Dr. F. L. Harrod three times while the doctor was standing in the street in front of his office. The doctor died after receiving the third bullet. Political differences were the cause.

SENATORS COCKRELL, Gorman and Jones, Democrats, and Senator Allison, Republican, after a conference decided that no attempt would be made to correct the present tariff law by amendments to the Urgent Deficiency bill.

IT is estimated that two hundred fishermen belonging in Hull and Grimsby were drowned during the recent gales in Great Britain.

REVOLUTIONISTS in Rio Grande do Sul have declared independence of Brazil and will take steps to establish a separate republic.

A FREIGHT train dashed into some stock cars at Whitehaven, Penn., and killed Nathan Fuller, of Nebraska, and Charles King, of Milton, drovers.

CHARLES CASSADY, of Waterbury, Conn., committed suicide by drawing his throat across a barbed wire fence, on the Albany Post road, about two miles from Peekskill, N. Y.

BY the explosion of two kegs of powder at the Moyer Coke Works, three miles from Connellsville, Penn., six miners were badly burned, four fatally.

A POWDER mill at Gee's Station, Ohio, exploded, killing three men, Cliff Horney, Adolph Krobel and Arthur Harris.

THE little town of Nebo, Indian Territory, was visited by three men who robbed the stores of Tucker & Walker and Rogers Brothers, broke open the safes and fired the buildings. The town is in ashes.

THE Deposit Bank, of Waddy, Ky., was closed for lack of funds. At the annual election the old cashier was not re-elected, and his friends caused a run on the bank and there was not enough left to pay checks.

MINT DIRECTOR PRESTON has contracted with the Government of Ecuador to strike off $500,000 in twenty-cent pieces. The bullion is furnished by Ecuador, which also pays the expense of the mintage. The work will be done at the Philadelphia Mint. The law permits this courtesy to foreign Governments.

CONGRESSMAN POST, of the Tenth Illinois District, died in Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND declared in a semi-official statement, that he refused unequivocally to grant the request of Hawaiian royalists to again interfere in behalf of the deposed Queen.

REBELS in Rio Grande, Brazil, defeated the Government troops under General Peria and drove them into Uruguay.

SEVERAL houses and farms were destroyed by an avalanche at Orlu, near Foix, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Fifteen persons were killed and eight were badly injured. Many cattle were buried.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Obligations Swell and the Gold Reserve Dwindles.

The monthly statement of the public debt just issued from the Treasury Department shows that on December 31, 1894, the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $910,903,695, an increase for the month of $31,320,775. Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest bearing debt, $679,168,130, increase during the month, $40,025,100; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,825,800, decrease during the month $1130; debt bearing no interest, $383,247,345, increase during the month, $126,780; total debt, $1,654,375,379, of which $590,134,104 are certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $139,606,354; silver, $504,035,456; paper, $122,914,759; general account, disbursing, officers' balances, etc., $16,197,719; total, $782,754,289, against, which there are demand liabilities amounting to $629,416,709, leaving a cash balance of $153,337,579, of which $86,244,445 is gold reserve. Advices received from the New York Sub-Treasury state that $1,500,000 in gold was withdrawn for export, which, with the $800,000 already withdrawn, leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $83,944,445.

DEGRADATION OF DREYFUS.

Deprived of His Military Rank and Insignia.

The formal degradation of Captain Albert Dreyfus, who was recently sentenced to deprivation of his military rank and title in the French army, and to confinement in a fortress for life, for having divulged Government secrets, took place at 9 o'clock a. m. on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire, Paris, in the presence of 5000 troops and a number of newspaper representatives and others. Some time before daylight detachments from all the regiments in the district of Paris were on the march to the parade ground.

A more painfully impressive scene it is impossible to imagine. In the presence of five thousand troops the insignia of his rank were torn from his uniform, his sword was broken in two and the pieces cast at his feet, and in the name of the people of France he was sent into imprisonment for life. His protestations of innocence were drowned by the roll of the regimental drums. The question of his innocence or guilt is hotly discussed, and the young officer's degradation has caused a profound excitement throughout France.

A NOVEL GUARANTEE.

A COMPANY THAT FURNISHES CERTIFICATES TO WOOERS.

A Boon to the Busy Man With a Marriageable Daughter—Rather One Sided, as the Wife Is Not Bound—An Interviewer of Whom Something Was Known.

Seeing the sign over the door, I entered. "If you wish to confer with the president, sir," said the young man in front, "you will find him in his private office," and thanking him I entered the rear room, where a pleasant faced man greeted me cordially.

"Won't you be seated?" he said, grasping me by the hand. "Is your business—er—confidential?"

"Not at all," I replied. "As I was passing by I thought I would stop in and inquire into the nature and scope of the Lovers' Guarantee company, which I see advertised so extensively."

"Certainly," he responded. "I shall be only too glad to inform you what we are here for. The Lovers' Guarantee company was formed for the purpose of securing good husbands to all maidens matrimonially inclined, and the great success we have met with thus far proves that there is an excellent reason for our existence. The average man of affairs has little time to look up the character and antecedents of the young fellow who applies for his daughter's hand. We look him up, and if he is satisfactory he gives us a bond, which entitles him to a certificate guaranteeing him to be all that he claims. This bond may be good for five or ten years. A man's financial status is of course easy to determine, but it is into the finer attributes of character that we examine particularly. Our certificate is an absolute guarantee of the man. Of course we have to be particular, for should the wife at any time insist upon a separation and show cause under the contract we would have to pay all her legal expenses and furnish her a new husband or make over to her certain payments."

"But suppose," said I, "after the man is married off, there develops some hidden trait, some idiosyncrasy that causes unhappiness, but not separation, what do you do then?"

"Such cases," replied the president of the Lovers' Guarantee company, "are rare, but of course they do occur. In a case like this we examine into the cause of the difficulty, and if the man be wrong the fact that he is under bond gives us a power over him, and generally we bring him to terms."

"But," said I, "suppose the woman in the case is wrong?"

"This," explained the president, "is extremely unfortunate, as we have no means of reaching her direct, having no power over her. We can, however, advise the man what to do, generally with most felicitous results. As a rule, these differences come from ignorance on both sides. Where they are extreme and a separation is advisable we have in our employ the best lawyers, and divorces are obtained in the most private way.

"We have in our employ one of the most eminent phrenologists in the country, who examines the heads of all applicants. Our head physician, who gave up a large practice to come with us, has a growing staff of assistants, and these look carefully into the physical condition of the applicants. You may depend upon it that when an applicant has successfully run the gantlet we lay out for him he will make a good husband. We advise all young married people to have homes of their own, no matter how humble, and have a home bureau through which a member can obtain advice on the most desirable way to live, the best locations, a list of houses and apartments and the lowest rents. By this means we are enabled to make an arrangement with landlords so that our patrons can obtain certain discounts and privileges. Were you thinking—ahem! —of entering upon the new life?"

"Oh, no," I replied modestly. "I am already married, and," I added laughingly, "I don't suppose cases of this sort come under your jurisdiction."

"Indeed they do," replied the president of the Lovers' Guarantee company. "We have lately formed a department for the benefit of married people and find it to be a great success. For a small sum yearly, in advance, we furnish ladies with advice as to the proper management of husbands and direct them how to act in special emergencies. For instance, should a husband be called away too frequently at night 'on business,' imbibe too freely—I may say this is one of our greatest obstacles—or should he become ill natured or nontractable, we tell her what to do."

"Is this department secret?"

"Not at all," he responded. "Indeed we invite publicity. Such is our reputation that the mere fact made known to a man that his name is on our books will have a tendency to bring him to his senses."

"My dear sir," said I warmly as I rose to go, "you are accomplishing a great work, and I am glad I called in to see you." Then, thanking him, I was about to depart when he stopped me courteously.

"Excuse me," he said, "but would you mind giving me your name? I always like to take down the names of all our friends."

"Certainly not," said I. "I would just as soon as not, as it is just possible I may want to advise with you myself later on. My name, sir, is Witherby."

A bright and engaging smile came over the face of the president of the Lovers' Guarantee company. "Ah, yes, indeed," he exclaimed. "J. Scott Witherby, isn't it?"

"That's it," I replied, dumfounded, a lump rising in my throat. "How the mischief, sir, did you learn my name?"

"Very easily," he responded cheerfully as he reached over into his desk and handed me pamphlet B 146, on "If You Are a Husband, Don't Be a Crank." "Your wife was in here only yesterday."—J. Scott Witherby in New York World.

JAPANESE HAIRDRESSING.

The Sweet Little Woman Has Peculiar Ideas About Cleanliness.

The Japanese toilet is robbed of one of its finishing touches by the fact that no Japanese woman, gentle or simple, however fond she may be of looking into the sun shaped gun metal disk, supported on an artist's easel, which serves her for a looking glass, ever thinks of doing her own hair. The hair, after having all the last week's fat (the Japanese are exasperatingly clean in their persons) scoured out of it, is pomaded up afresh with the unctuous and not very olfactory pleasant compound, castory oily, and worked into a most elaborate coiffure, more like a huge glossy black butterfly than anything else. As it is only dressed once or twice a week, it is never taken down except by the barber.

But it is easy to sleep with your hair up when your pillow is merely a little wooden door scraper, with a hollow cut in it to fit the neck, and a drawer in its base to hold the ornamental hairpins.

The true Japanese woman, whether she is rich or poor, uses a paper pocket handkerchief carried in one of her long hanging sleeves, with her tiny kiseru (pipe) and silk tobacco pouch, and another pouch containing a tiny comb, mirror and pigment for coloring the lips. She wears tabi white linen socks with a divided great toe, through which she inserts the strap of a delicate straw sandal or a high kiri wood clog, according to the dryness of the weather, either of them discarded the instant she enters a building, and her parasol will be of the national Japanese shape, whether it be of oiled paper or delicately embroidered silk, though to be sure the Sairey Gamp umbrella is about the first contamination from the west which her costume is likely to suffer.

But I must not say any more about the dress of O-Hane San, the sweet little woman whose whole lifelong lesson, to quote the "Onna Daigaku" (greater learning for women), is obedience. She never loses her temper, never uses a coarse or irritating word, and is always piquant and gracious and smiling, though she will die for her husband or her children or endure pollution for her parents' gain with marble courage.—London Graphic.

Vandyke's Place In Art.

So far as portraiture goes, Vandyke occupies, with Titian and Velasquez, the first place. His works have an air of elegance and distinction and a mundane grace and courtliness naturally befitting his title of "painter to the king.' The Italians called him "il pittore cavalieresco." Without the stamina and natural robustness of his great master, Rubens, his portraits are better in point of refinement and grace. But one must know his master to form a just appreciation of his position.—T. Cole in Century.

A comparison of the maximum temperature in different parts of the world shows that the great desert of Africa is by far the hottest. This vast plain, which extends 2,000 miles from east to west and 1,000 from north to south, has a temperature of 150 degrees F. in the hottest days of summer.

Norwalk, Conn., is said to have an Indian origin, but there is an English village of this name.

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